FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1842. [NO. 1323.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NOTICE.

APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate the Franklin Fire Company of Cumberland County.

October 3, 1842. 22tf

TO RENT.—A convenient DWELLING HOUSE, eligibly situated. Apply at this Office.

October 5, 1842. 22tf

EDUCATION.

A YOUNG Gentleman, a Graduate of the University of North Carolina, is desirous of obtaining a good situation as Teacher of a School. He has had considerable experience; and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials. Address A. B., Fayetteville, N. C.

October 4, 1842. 22-3w

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of

James W. Smith of Richmond County, Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

William H. Bigelow of Anson County, Mechanic, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instan.

William Walden of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Allen Curlin of Anson County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October instant.

Edward Carroll of Chatham County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday the 31st day of October, instant.

By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

October 3, 1842. 22-3w

MOST SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

J. G. Gregory & Co. Managers.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

$60,000—$30,000—$15,000—$12,000—100 Prizes of $1,000.

THE GRAND UNION LOTTERY,

Class A, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, October 15, 1842.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Grand Prize of	$60,000
1 ditto	30,000
1 ditto	15,000
1 ditto	12,000
1 ditto	10,000

Prize of	$8,000	5 Prizes of	$2,000
Prize of	7,000	10 Prizes of	1,500
Prize of	5,966	20 Prizes of	1,250
Prizes of	5,000	100 Prizes of	1,000
Prizes of	4,000	133 Prizes of	500
Prizes of	3,000	&c.	&c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $20—Halves $10—Quarters $5—Eighths $2 50.

The price of a certificate of a package of 26 whole tickets in the above splendid lottery is only $280; a certificate of 26 halves only $140; a certificate of 26 quarters only $70; a certificate of 26 eighths only $35; and a certificate of a package may draw the four highest prizes.

Maryland Consolidated Lottery,

Class C, for 1842, to be drawn in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 19th of October, 1842.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,500
1 Prize of	12,000	1 Prize of	2,058
1 Prize of	8,000	30 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	6,000	30 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	5,000	40 Prizes of	600
1 Prize of	4,000	50 Prizes of	400
1 Prize of	3,000	&c.	&c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	26 Whole	Tickets		$130 00
Ditto	do	26 Half	do	65 00
Ditto	do	26 Quarter	do	32 50

Virginia Monongalia LOTTERY,

Class N, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 22d of October, 1842.

ALL PRIZES!

Those Tickets which shall have on them none of the drawn numbers will be entitled to *three dollars nett.*

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$30,000	1 Prize of	$2,000
1 Prize of	8,000	2 Prizes of	1,600
1 Prize of	4,000	2 Prizes of	1,500
1 Prize of	3,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,209	20 Prizes of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of	25 Whole	Tickets		$120 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Half	do	60 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarter	do	30 00

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class O, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, the 29th of October, 1842.

GRAND PRIZES.

1 Prize of	$25,000	1 Prize of	$1,750
1 Prize of	10,000	1 Prize of	1,500
1 Prize of	5,000	10 Prizes of	1,000
1 Prize of	2,000	15 Prizes of	500
&c.	&c.	&c.	

13 drawn numbers out of 66.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of packages of	22 Whole	Tickets		$100 00
Ditto	do	22 Half	do	50 00
Ditto	do	22 Quarter	do	25 00

☞ All orders by mail will meet the most prompt attention, and as soon as each drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.

September 22, 1842. 21-td-pd

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving, in addition to his former Stock, a general assortment of

FINE & COMMON CROCKERY,

Embracing a variety of the latest French and English patterns, viz:—

Tea Sets of plain and raised figured China, and white, blue and green Granite; Dinner Sets of white and blue figured Granite; Plates, white, blue, green, brown, pink and sprigged; Ditto white, blue, green, brown, pink and glass Coffee sets; Pickles, white and sprigged; Bakers, white, blue, brown, green and pink; Soup Tureens, white and blue Granite; Gravy Tureens, white, blue, brown and sprigged; Bowls, white, blue, brown, green, pink and sprigged; Cups, Coffee and Tea, raised figured China; Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams, every variety; Ewers and Basins; Chambers; Mugs, white, blue, brown and pink; Twifflin, blue edged; Muffins, ditto; Dinners, ditto; Teas, painted and figured; Tumblers, painted; Mugs, ditto; Glass Tumblers, fine and common quality; Do. Molasses Jugs; Do. Saltcellars; Do. Nappiers.

Sugars, loaf, lump and brown; Coffee, Rio, Laguira and Java; Molasses; Salt; Iron; Nails; Steel; Collins' Axes; Steelyards; Table and Tea Spoons; Table Cutlery, fine and common; Gun Locks, 20 dozen; Shovels; Spades; Brooms; Buckets; Bellows; Anvils; Vises; Wagon Boxes; Trace and Halter Chains; 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass; Putty; White Lead; Scotch and Maccoboy Snuff in bottles and bladders; Tow and Jute Bale Rope; Tow and Hemp Cotton Bagging, 40 to 44 inches; Baling Twine; Sole Leather; Powder, Shot and Lead; Hollow-Ware; 125 reams large and small size Wrapping Paper; Table Salt in boxes; Starch, Pepper, Spice and Ginger; Principe Cigars, (Steamboat brand;) Bed Cords; Cotton and Wool Cards; Coffee Mills; Spirits Turpentine; Opodeldoc; Bateman's Drops; British Oil; Godfrey's Cordial; Cayenne Pepper; Brimstone, Epsom Salts; Alum; Saltpetre; Lampblack; Copal Varnish; Copperas; Saleratus; Spanish Brown; Annatto; Indigo; Madder; Blacking; Mustard; Nutmegs; Cinnamon; Camphor; Castile, Almond and common Bar Soap; 17 cases gentlemen's fine and common Fur and Silk Hats; Men's and Boys' Fur, Cloth, Sealskin and Selette Caps; 10 cases Men's thick Brogans and Russets; Willow, Amazon, Silk and Straw Bonnets; blue, black and steel-mixed Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Muslin-de-Lains; Odeans Cloth; Circassians; Calicoes; Cambrics; black and blue Silks; Satin Taglionis; Flannels; Buffalo and Pilot Cloths; Bed Ticking; Shirtings and Sheetings; Cotton Umbrellas; Negro Blankets; Cotton and Plaid Shawls; metal, horn and lasting Buttons; ball and spool Cotton Thread.

All of which will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to prompt customers.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

October 5, 1842. 22tf

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 15th of August last, a negro man named HANNIBAL. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and well proportioned, and near 21 years old; of a common color, with tolerable large eyes, and has a small scar on his upper lip. His father and mother still live in Cheraw, S. C. His father passes as a free man, by the name of Peter Robinson; his mother is a slave, by the name of Amy, and belongs to a widow woman. I think it likely he will try to get to Cheraw; he made the attempt last Fall, and was taken up and put in Jail in Fayetteville. He is apt to change his name. The last name he gave himself here was Wiley Jackson. Hannibal may have got some white person to go with him and sell him. If it should be so, the above reward will be doubled for their apprehension and delivery to me, or confined in Jail so that I get them.

ISAAC C. WRIGHT.

Clinton, Sampson Co., Sept. 29, 1842. 22-3wp

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C., on the 1st October, 1842.

Matthew Autry, F. C. Armstrong, Calvin Artis, James H. Anderson, G. M. Arnold.

Mr. Brookshire, Wolfgang Buchda, Neil C. Beard, Nathan Brady, William Brown, Hugh Buie, King Bryan, John D. Burnet, Thomas Brazier, Rev. W. R. Bailey.

Neil Campbell, Arch'd Curry, Benj. Chapman, Julia Ann Carman, James Cain, Sophia Case, Jas. Chasten, Daniel Clarke, William Chasten, Daniel Canedy, J. M. Carver, D. McNeill Campbell, J. B. W. Campbell, John Culbreath, William Coleman, James B. Carver, William Campbell, Malcom Clark, Daniel Clarke, J. H. Coleman.

John Darrach, Samuel Decker, J. W. Dasson, Sophia Downing, Absalom Davis, Calvin Dudley, Lawrence Dew.

Jesse Ellis, Elizabeth Eccles.

John K. Fort, Rev. C. F. Fry.

Robert Geddie, Neil Galbraith, Elias Gainey, Robert Green, Dempsey Griffin, Caroline Gillham.

Wm. B. Ham, March Hooper, Eben. Hearne, Eliza Hodge, John T. Honrine, Anthony Hacket, Margaret Harvey.

H. C. Jones, Nathaniel Jones, Wilkeson Jordan, Biddy Johnson, Frances H. Johnson, Biggey Jackson, Donald Johnson, Josiah Jones.

G. T. King, Nancy Kennedy, Margaret C. Kennedy, Harriet Kelly.

A. P. Lacoste, Elizabeth Limeberry, Ed. F. Lilly.

Mary B. Monroe, John B. Matthews, Sophy Manuel, Fanny Morris, William Morgan, Mr. Memory, Malcom Monroe, Thos. R. Murphy, A. Morrison.

John G. McDonald, Malcom McDonald, Rev. A. McLennon, Duncan L. McMillan, Hector McLean, W. L. McDiarmid, Daniel McDonald, Christian McInnis, Mary E. McLauchlin, Ann McLean.

Maria Nash.

John Owen.

Anthony Pilkinghan, James Price, L. L. Parsons, John Ray, George Ragland.

J. M. Scott, Alex'r Sutherland, Abram Scott, Amos J. Simpson, Thomas Smith, Susan Smith, Rodrick Shaw, Chas. Strickling, Renford Smith, Catharine Shaw, Joseph Strickling.

George Taylor, Levy B. Thomaston, Jesse B. Thornberry, Needham Toler, Robert Toler, John E. Thomas.

Riley Vaughn.

Jas. Whitehead, Pres't, W. H. Williams, Sherwood Wilson.

22 JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all and every person whatsoever, forewarning them from trading with my wife, ELIZA E. De SHIELDS, on my account; and also forewarning them from aiding or assisting, harboring or protecting her, in any way whatsoever, under all the pains and penalties of the laws of North Carolina in such cases made and provided, as the said Eliza E. De Shields has quit my bed and board without any just cause, and against my will and consent. The law will be strictly prosecuted.

MARTIN ALEX'R De SHIELDS.

August 20, 1842. 21-3m

Mrs. Eliza E. De Shields,

TAKE notice, that I am prepared to furnish you with a comfortable support at any time you may require the same. Any communication arriving at Fair Bluff Post Office, addressed to me, will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN ALEX'R DE SHIELDS.

Fair Bluff, Columbus county, Sept. 20, 1842.

FOR SALE.

AN EXCELLENT 4 Horse Wagon and Team, with all the necessary fixtures for the Road. Apply to H. LEETE.

June 28, 1842. 8-tf

☞ Miss BINGHAM'S School will be resumed on Monday next, the 3d of October.

September 28, 1842. 21-6w

P. TAYLOR

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, &c.,

(Pronounced to be the most tasteful assortment of Goods in the market.) embracing a large and general selection, suitable for town and country trade, consisting of

Fine Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Blankets, Negro Cloths, Calicoes, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, fashionable Silks, fine Florence and Straw Bonnets, Hats and Caps, (fur, seal skin, glazed, &c.,) HARDWARE and CUTLERY, fine Crockery, fine double barrel Guns, iron and steel Nails, (cut and wrought,) White Lead in Oil, Window Glass, (8 by 10 and 10 by 12,) Cotton Bagging and Rope; in short, nearly every article usually kept in a Dry Goods and Grocery Store. Call and examine the Stock. Prices low, as usual.

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-6w

NEW STOCK OF

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large assortment of

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

Comprising a very general stock of School Books, Blank Books, Writing and Wrapping Paper, (some very low priced Ruled Cap;) Superfine Pen and Pocket Knives, Ink, Inkstands, &c. &c. All of which he will be glad to sell at his usual low prices *for Cash.*

New publications received frequently from New York; and any work not on hand procured to order, at short notice. E. J. HALE.

September 28.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

OFFERS for sale Pilot and Beaver Cloths, strong Coatings, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Glasgow Jeans, Kerseys, Rose and Duffle Blankets, Vestings, (Valencia, Satin, Marseilles,) Italian Cravats, Scarfs, Suspenders, Lasting, Satin, and other fancy Buttons, Blanket Shawls, common and fancy Handkerchiefs, English and French Merinos, Alpacca Cloth and Serge, Persian Cloths, Challys, Bombazines, (light colors,) Jaconet, Swiss and Book Muslins, Ginghams, Calicoes, Bed Ticks, Apron Checks, Diapers, Irish Linens, Bleached Sheetings, Shirtings and Drillings, Raworth's 300 yd. Spool Cotton, Blanket and Cloth Frock Coats, BOOTS, SHOES and SLIPPERS, CAPS, Wool and fine HATS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Hemming's Needles, Pins, Knitting Pins for knitting silk, Pen and Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Shears, Scissors, Iron and Britannia Spoons, Pad and Stock Locks, Carpenters' patent iron Rim Locks, Drawing Knives, Screws, Augurs, Wood and Bed Screws, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Whittemore's Cards, Rowland's Mill Saws, Trace Chains, Cast Steel Spades, Cut Nails, Bar Iron, GROCERIES, Sugars, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Mustard, Dry Black Lead, White Lead, Window Glass, CROCKERY and GLASS WARE, Dupont's Powder.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1842. 21-4m

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving, by Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant Lines, their FALL and WINTER STOCK of GOODS, consisting in part of the following

GROCERIES,

Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints and Dye Stuffs, Drugs and Medicines, Hats, Shoes, Negro Kerseys, and Blankets, viz:

500 SACKS Liverpool SALT, (very large,)
10 hhds. Sugar, St. Croix and Porto Rico,
58 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. do. Laguira do.
5 do. Old Government Java,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar, double refined,
10 tons Swedes, English, Band and Hoop Iron,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
100 pair bright Trace Chains,
25 dozen Carolina Hoes, bright Vises, Anvils and Hammers,
4 dozen Collins', King's and other Axes Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, Spades, Shovels, &c. &c.
10 pair Smith's Bellows, (D. Berrien's.)
50 sides Sole Leather, (prime,)
200 lbs. best Indigo,
500 lbs. Dutch Madder,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
50 do. FFF and FFG Dupont's Powder,
2000 lbs. Lead and Shot,
20 hhds. Molasses,

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, with a fair assortment of STAPLE DRY GOODS, Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope and Twine; all of which has recently been selected in New York, with great care and economy. In a word, we can offer our customers Goods at *lower rates*, for Cash or Country Produce, than any former year. Thankful for past patronage, we hope to continue to receive a merited portion of the same.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 18tf

N. B. We shall continue our strict attention to all kinds of Produce, Forwarding and Commission Business. C. J. & R. M. O.

LONDON PORTER.

3 CASKS PORTER, received and for Sale by SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

August 15. 15-tf

THE MERCHANTS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE,

Incorporated 1836, with a Capital of $300,000,

MAKES INSURANCE on Mills, Manufactories, Houses, Stores and Goods contained therein, and all Property subject to loss or damage by fire, whether situated in town or country.

ISAAC TYSON, President.

Directors.
William E. Mayhew, Charles R. Pearce,
William H. Beatty, Tho. R. Matthews,
William C. Shaw, G. W. Richardson,
James J. Cornor, John Hopkins,
John Dunham,

GEORGE B. COALE, Sec'y.

☞ J. W. WRIGHT is the Agent of the Company to receive applications for Insurance in Fayetteville and its vicinity.

September 20, 1842. 31-0w

Keith, Russell & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wilmington, N. C.

HAVE just received on consignment,
500 gallons Winter strained Sperm Oil,
500 do Fall strained Oil.

The Oil is of the best quality, and will be sold at New York prices.

References to Murchison, Reid & Co., C P Mallett, P S Benbow, Pres't of Cross Creek Man'g Co.

Wilmington, July 5. 10-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER, *Executrix.*

November 22, 1841.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October, and close on the 4th of July following.

The schools of the university, with their respective professors, are:

1. Ancient languages—Dr. Gessner Harrison.
2. Modern languages—Dr. Charles Kraitsir.
3. Mathematics—Mr. Edward H. Courtenay.
4. Natural philosophy—Mr. William B. Rogers.
5. Civil engineering—the subjects of which are divided between the professors of mathematics and natural philosophy.
6. Chemistry and materia medica—Dr. John P. Emmet.
7. Medicine—Dr. Henry Howard.
8. Anatomy and surgery—Dr. James L. Cabell.
9. Moral philosophy—Mr. George Tucker.
10. Law—Judge Henry St. G. Tucker.

In both schools of languages are also taught the literature of the respective languages, and ancient and modern history; in the school of mathematics is included mixed mathematics; in that of engineering, mineralogy and geology; in that of moral philosophy, belles-lettres, logic, and political economy; and in that of law, besides municipal law in all its branches, the law of nature and nations, the science of government, and constitutional law.

To be admitted into this institution, the applicant must be sixteen years of age; but the faculty may dispense with this requisition in favor of one whose brother is a student.

Every student is free to attend the schools of his choice; but if he be under twenty-one years of age, he shall attend at least three, unless authorized by his parent or guardian in writing, or by the faculty for good cause, to attend a less number.

All students under the age of twenty-one years are required to board within the precincts.

By a resolution of the faculty, ministers of the gospel, and young men preparing for the ministry, may attend any of the schools of the university without the payment of fees to the professors.

The enactments which lately required students to wear a prescribed uniform have been suspended.

Every student resident within the precincts must, on matriculation, deposite with the patron all the money, bills, drafts, &c., under his control, intended to defray his expenses while at the university, or on his return thence to his home; and the amount so deposited must be sufficient to pay his fees to professors, dormitory rent, for use of the public rooms, three months' board, and contingent fee to cover fines and assessments, and to purchase the text-books, &c., he may want at the commencement. All funds subsequently received by him must be deposited with the patron who has charge of his disbursements; and, upon all deposites, a charge of 2 per cent. commission is authorized.

The act of the Legislature, prohibiting merchants and others, under severe penalties, from crediting students, will be strictly enforced. The license to contract debt, which the chairman of the faculty is authorized to grant, is confined (except where the parent or guardian shall otherwise, in writing, request) to cases of urgent necessity; and these, it is hoped, that parents and guardians will, as far as possible, prevent from arising, by the timely supply of the requisite funds.

Religious services are performed at the university every Sunday by the chaplain, who is appointed in turn from the four principal denominations of the State.

The expenses of the session of nine months are as follows:

Board, washing, lodging, and attendance,	$110
Rent of dormitory $16; for half, if occupied by two,	8
Use of public rooms and matriculation fee,	15
Fuel and candles, estimated at	20
Fees, if only one professor be attended, $50; if two, to each professor $30; if more than two, to each $25, say	75
Total, exclusive of clothes, books, and pocket-money,	$228

In the school of law there is an extra fee of 20, payable by students attending the senior class.

The allowance for clothes is limited by the enactment to $100, and for pocket-money to $45.

W. H. WOODLEY,
Proctor and Patron University of Va.

July 22, 1842. 20-4w

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE plan of instruction in this department of the University presents peculiarities to be found in no other School of Medicine in the Union. The Lectures commence on the *first of October*, and terminate on the 4th July ensuing.

Owing to the length of the session, which embraces a period of *nine months*, three Professors are enabled to perform all the duties which in other medical institutions are usually assigned to six; and the students are seldom required to attend more than two lectures on the same day. By this arrangement, the students have an opportunity of being well grounded in Anatomy, Physiology, and other elementary branches of medical science, before they investigate their applications in connexion with the study of the Practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Immediately before each lecture, the students are subjected to a full and rigid examination on the preceding lecture, or on portions of approved text-books. It is apparent that the plan, of which the outlines have been briefly stated, is one which allows the student to commence, as well as to complete, his medical studies in this institution; and presents a happy combination of the advantages of the system of instruction by private pupilage and that of public lectures.

Any person of approved moral conduct may offer as a candidate, and receive the degree of M. D., without reference to the time he has been engaged in the study of medicine, or of joining the school, provided he undergoes, in a satisfactory manner, the various examinations prescribed by the enactments. The Professors are,

John P. Emmet, M. D., Professor of Chemistry, Pharmacy, and Materia Medica.

Henry Howard, M. D., Professor of Pathology, and Practice of Medicine, Obstetrics, and Medical Jurisprudence.

James L. Cabell, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Surgery.

W. H. WOODLEY, *Proctor.*

July 21, 1842. 20-4w

Received per Cotton Plant, and for Sale,

20 BBLS. GREEN COPPERAS,
15 bags Laguira Coffee,
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
5 bbls. Crushed do.
1 ceroon Caraccas Indigo.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 5, 1842. 9-tf

SHOES.

JUST received from the Northern cities, a very large and general assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Calf, Seal, Morocco, and Kid Shoes, Boots, Buskins, and Slippers, all of the latest fashions, and from the most approved Manufacturers.

Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Calf Skins, Lining and Binding Skins, Shoe Thread, Sparables, Pegs, &c., &c., which will be sold low for Cash, or to those who cash their bills when presented.

Having the best of Workmen, I continue to Manufacture and Repair as usual, at my Old Stand.

Persons indebted to me, by note or account, are requested to make immediate payment.

P. PEARCE.

Fayetteville, September 6, 1842. 18-tf

SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

For sale by E. J. HALE.

Shirtings & Sheetings, 4-4 & 7-8,

COTTON YARNS, from Nos. 4 to 12, Carpet Twine 3 and 4 ply, and wrapping Twine, manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills, near Fayetteville, N. C. Country Merchants will do well to call and examine these goods before making their fall purchases elsewhere.

HALL & JOHNSON.

July 6, 1842. 9-tf.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Administrator's Notice.

PURSUANT to an Order granted me by three of the Justices of the Peace in and for the County of Cumberland, I will, as Special Administrator of T. H. Byrne, deceased, expose for sale, at the Tan Yard of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 18th day of October,

1000 sides of LEATHER,

Assorted, consisting of Belt, Sole and Upper Leather. A credit of six months will be given. The purchaser will be required to give bond and security before the Leather is delivered.

C. MONTAGUE, Special Adm'r.

Fayetteville, Sept. 27, 1842. 21-3w

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH,

At Faneuil Hall, Boston, Sept. 30th, 1842.

FROM THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE EXTRA.

At a very early hour on Friday last Faneuil Hall was crowded to suffocation, and before the time appointed for the meeting, thousands had gone away unable to procure admission. At precisely 11 o'clock, Mr. Webster came in, attended by a committee of gentlemen. He was introduced to the audience by the Mayor, in a very neat and tasteful Address, to which Mr. Webster replied nearly as follows:

I know not—I know not how it is, Mr. Mayor, but there is something in the echo of these walls, or in the sea of upturned faces which I see around me, or in the genius which always hovers over this place, fanning into life ardent and patriotic feeling with every motion of its wings: I know not how it is, but there is something that excites me strongly, deeply, too deeply to allow adequate expression for my emotions. It will not be doubted by you that this salutation, that this greeting, is a greeting felt here at at the heart. Boston is my home—my cherished home. It is now more than five and twenty years since I came here, with my family, to pursue here in this enlightened metropolis those objects, both public and private, for which my studies and education were designed to fit me. It is twenty years since the intelligent citizens of Boston asked me to loan myself to the public trust as their representative; and it gives me infinite pleasure to see here to-day, occupying those seats assigned to the gentlemen more advanced in life, not a few of those who were originally instrumental in indicating the course of life by which I have endeavored to serve the people of this town.

When the duties of public life have withdrawn me from this my home, I have felt, nevertheless, attracted to the spot to which all my local affections tended; and now that the progress of time must bring about that period—even if it should not be hastened by the progress of events—when the duties of public life must yield to the coming of advanced years—I cherish the hope of passing among these associations and these friends what shall remain of my life when these public services shall have ended which, for good or for evil, are all the inheritance I have to leave to those who shall come after me.

The Mayor has spoken kindly of my public services, and especially of the results of the negotiation which has recently been brought to a close, and in which I was engaged. I hope, fellow citizens, that something was thus done permanently useful to the country. I present no personal claims of particular merit. I endeavored to do my duty. I had a hard summer's work, but I am not wholly unused to hard work. I had many anxious days, and some sleepless nights. But if the results of my labors merit the approbation of the country, I shall be richly rewarded, and my other days will be happier as my other nights will give me still sweeter repose. I sought to disperse the clouds which threatened a storm between England and America. For several years past there has existed a class of questions which did not always threaten war, but which never assumed the aspect of permament peace.

The highly lamented person, to whom so just a tribute was paid by the Mayor, at his inauguration as President in 1841, called me to the place I now occupy; and though I know it is in bad taste to speak of one's self, yet, among my friends and neighbors here, I will say a word or two if you please. I had the pleasure of seeing him on several occasions at his house and elsewhere. I have never made any boast of the confidence the President reposed in me, but circumstances hardly worthy of serious notice have rendered it proper that I should say, that as soon as General Harrison was elected President of the United States, without a word from me upon the subject, he wrote to me inviting me to take a place in his Cabinet, leaving me to choose, and asking my advice as to the persons I would wish associated with me.

He expressed rather a wish that I should take the Department of the Treasury, because, he was pleased to say, he knew I had paid some considerable attention to currency and finance; and he felt that the wants of the country—the necessity of the country on the subjects of currency and finance, were among the causes which had produced the revolution: that revolution which had resulted in placing him in the Presidential chair.

It so happened that I preferred another place—that which I now occupy. I felt all its responsibility, but I can say truly and correctly that, whatever attention I had paid to currency and finance, I felt more competent to carry on other concerns of the Government, and I was not willing to undertake the daily drudgery of trade. I was not disappointed in the exigency that existed in our foreign relations. The whole danger was at no time publicly developed; but the cause of the difficulty I knew, and I knew too that an outbreak seemed to be at hand. I allude to that occurrence to which the Chairman alluded, which took place during the year 1841, with which was connected the name of Alexander McLeod. A year or two before the British Government had authorized a military incursion into the territory of the United States to destroy a steamboat alleged to be employed by a power hostile to the peace of her Majesty's territory in Canada. The act was avowed by the British Government as a public act. Alexander McLeod, a person who individually receives and deserves no regard or sympathy, happened to be one of the agents who in a military character performed that act; and coming into the United States some time afterwards he was arrested by the authorities of New York on a charge of homicide, and held to trial as for a private felony.

Now, gentlemen, according to my apprehensions, a proceeding of that kind was directly adverse to well settled and well received principles of public law, and, of all others, likely to arouse the indignation not only of the Government, but also of the People of the country aggrieved. So it would have been with us. If a citizen of the United States who, under the orders of his Government, and as a military man, obeys an order which he either must obey or be hanged, should find himself in the territory of the Power against which the supposed crime was committed, and should be seized and tried as an individual for that crime, there is not a man among us who would not cry out for redress and vengeance. Any elevated Government, in a case where one of its citizens in the performance of his duty should be seized and sought to be made answerable—every elevated Government, I maintain, would say, "I am responsible for this act." As in the story of Nisus and Euryalus, she would exclaim

"Adsum qui fesi—in me convertite ferrum."

Now, gentlemen, when the despatches of the British Government first reached this country, though I do not think it useful nor important to say much of them, yet if you all knew their contents, you would see that the commercial interests of the country, the shipping interests of this city, must have been crushed at once. That crisis I thought could be averted; in the first place, by upholding the acknowledged principles of public law, and, in the next place, by demanding an apology for whatever against these principles of law had been done by the British Government. Let us put OURSELVES right in the first place, and insist that THEY shall do right in the next place.

While in England in 1839, I happened to be called on to address a large assembly of English persons, and, in alluding to the relation of things between the two countries, I stated there what I thought, and what I now think, of any points in controversy which might terminate in war between the United States and England, and to the results of such a contest, declaring that the only advantage which either would enjoy would be in possessing the right of the cause. With the right on our side, we are a match for England. With the right on her side, she is a match for us—and for any body. In all the differences between nations, and in the final judgment upon them, a great new element has come in the constitution of the tribunal—I mean the tribunal of the public opinion of the world. A nation will not go to war now either with the consent of her subjects or people, unless the grounds and reasons are sufficient to justify her in the general judgment of the world. The influence of civilization, the influence of commerce, and, above all, the influence of that heavenly light which shines over Christendom, restrain men, restrain princes and people, from gratifying an inordinate love of ambition through the bloody scenes of war; and, as has been wisely and truly said, every settlement of national differences between Christian States, by reasonable negotiation, and on the principles of public justice, is a new tribute to and a new proof of the benign influence of the Christian creed.

In regard to the terms of this treaty, in regard to the matters made subjects of discussion, it is somewhat awkward for me to speak, because the treaty and correspondence have never been authentically published. But I persuade myself that, when the whole shall be calmly considered, it will be found that at least there has been manifested a good disposition to maintain every just right of the country and every point of honor on the one side, and to set a proper value upon a lasting peace between us and the greatest commercial nation in the world on the other.

Gentlemen, while I thus acknowledge the compliment you have paid to me, I have an agreeable duty to perform towards others. In the first place, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the intelligent attention manifested by the President of the United States, and to his sincere and anxious desire, in the whole negotiation, to bring it to successful termination; and it gives me great pleasure to acknowledge now, as I shall ever acknowledge while I live, my obligations to him for the unbroken and steady confidence which he reposed in me. The negotiator for the United States, if troubled, and jealous, and distrustful, would indeed have been an unequal match for the cool and sagacious representative of one of the most powerful and proud nations of Europe, possessing, to the fullest extent, the confidence of his Government, and the authority to bind it, in concerns of the most vital interest, to any course in which he might agree.

I never shall forget the frankness and generosity with which, after a long interview in which suggestions were exchanged on both sides with the utmost freedom and liberality, I was told that upon my shoulders, and in my discretion, rested the ultimate decision of every question at issue between the two nations.

I desire also to acknowledge, as I do with hearty cordiality, the aid I received from the other gentlemen concerned in the administration of the Government. I may here say what I have said in a more official manner, that the highest respect is due to the Commissioners of Maine and Massachusetts for their cordial co-operation, their faithful adherence to the interests of their own States, mingled with a just consideration of what was due to the General Government.

I hope I shall not trespass on the proprieties of the occasion if I speak of the happy selection made by the Government of England in the servant on this mission of peace, who, though steadily pursuing the interests of his own Government, yet possesses large and liberal views, with a strength and weight of character which would cause every thing to which he should agree to receive the approbation of the whole people. Intimately acquainted with the relations of the two countries, and always acting with strict integrity towards the People and the Government of the United States, I am sure he will find his work received with commendation at home; and if peace should be made, with congratulations for having been instrumental in making an arrangement satisfactory and desirable, not only to our party, but to all parties—for making an arrangement honorable to both nations, as all just arrangements are, and which he may well consider the greatest labor of his life.

I hardly know whether it is proper on this occasion to advert to the correspondence; but when it shall appear, with the discussion of the other important questions—for the occasion was sought there to treat upon subjects of great moment and concern—when these shall be laid before the public, and shall be calmly and thoroughly read, I shall venture to trust their judgment concerning them.

There yet remain, gentlemen, in our foreign relations several subjects of considerable interest yet unsettled with England. In the first place, there is the important subject of our colonial trade, or the trade of the United States with the Northern British provinces and the West Indies. It became my duty to look into this subject—to keep the run of it, as we say, from 1829 to the present time. I was constrained to believe, indeed I know, that the operation of that arrangement is unfavorable to the shipping and navigation of the United States, especially of New England. It is an important subject for the [illegible] of diplomacy or for the consideration of Congress—one or both. Congress called upon the Department in which I am for information, and a respectable committee of the House of Representatives presented a report upon the subject. It is one which I hold to be of vital importance to our navigation and to the interests of the nation.

Then there is the question, somewhat more remote, but which it will be well enough to settle; I mean the Oregon boundary towards the Pacific and the Rocky Mountains. There are reasons why this dispute should be settled before the country itself is peopled on the one side or the other. The relations of other States require attention; and many of our citizens have claims of indemnity which require prosecution. It becomes the Government of the United States, by a calm and dignified but decisive and vigorous tone, to administer her foreign affairs so as to ensure a just arrangement in these respects.

Gentlemen, I am here to-day as a guest. I was invited by a number of highly valued friends to partake with them of a public dinner, for the purpose of giving them an opportunity to pass the usual greeting of friends now met after some absence, to pay their respects to my public services, and to tender their congratulation on the result of the negotiations just concluded. It was at my instance that this festival, from a dinner, took its present form; and, instead of meeting you at the festive board, I choose, for obvious reasons, this public manner.—Still, gentlemen, its general character is preserved, and I am here as a guest. I am here to receive your salutations and greetings on particular subjects. I am not here under an invitation, or an expectation, that I should address the gentlemen who have been pleased to meet me here on topics not suggested by yourselves. It would not befit the occasion, therefore, in my opinion, that I should use the occasion for any such purpose; because although I have a desire at some time, not far distant I hope, to make my sentiments known upon the political occurrences of the country generally, and the political state of the nation and of parties at the present moment, yet I know well that it would be improper for me to do so now, because I know well that the gentlemen who have written to invite me here on this occasion entertain, many of them, opinions different from myself; and they might properly say, "We came here to greet Mr. Webster, and to extend our congratulations on those matters in which we agree; and we did not come with the expectation that he would use the opportunity to discuss questions on which we differ."

On that account, and for that reason, I shall forbear, thinking it my duty so to do; and, abstaining from using this occasion for the purpose of expressing my opinions and of stating how far I agree with friends with whom I have acted for years, and how far I am most reluctantly constrained to differ from them, I look forward to a future occasion, if such should be offered, for the opportunity of fulfilling this promise.

I will say one thing, gentlemen, because it has been alluded to. The Mayor has been kind enough to say that, in his judgment, having discharged the duties of the Department in which I have acted in a manner satisfactory to the country, I might safely be left to take care of my own honor and reputation. I suppose he meant to say that in the present distracted state of the Whig party, and in the contrariety of opinion which prevails (if there be a contrariety of opinion) as to the course proper to be pursued by me, the decision of that question might be left to myself. I AM EXACTLY OF HIS OPINION. [Loud and repeated cheers.] I am quite of his opinion, gentlemen, that, in a question touching my own honor or the consistency of my own character, as I am to bear all the consequences of the decision, I might a deal better be trusted to make it. And though, gentleman, no man values more highly than I do the advice of his friends, yet on a question so important and of such a nature as this, I like to choose the friends to advise me; and on this whole subject, with this reference, I shall leave you JUST AS ENLIGHTENED AS I FOUND YOU. I give no pledge: I make no intimations, one way or the other; and I will be as absolutely free, when this day closes, to act as duty calls, as I was when its dawn first broke upon me. [Repeated cheers.]

Gentlemen, there is a delicacy in this case—because there is always a delicacy in speaking of differences with friends; but there is no embarrassment—no embarrassment. If I see the path of duty clear before me, I trust I have that within me which will enable me to pursue it, and throw all embarrassment to the winds. A public man has no occasion to be embarrassed, if he is honest. He himself—his own feelings are nothing; his country and his public duty are every thing; and he should sink whatever is personal to himself in far higher considerations; these are the characteristics that mark us as great or as little men.

There were many persons in December, 1841, who found great objections to my remaining in the President's Cabinet. You all know, gentlemen, that twenty years of honest, I do not say of efficient service, of not altogether undistinguished service in the Whig cause, had scarcely prepared me for an outpouring such as seldom proceeds from Whig friends, against Whigs, or against any body. I am a little hard to be coaxed, and a great deal harder to be driven. I chose to act from my own judgment; and thinking that I was in a post where I could render service to my country, I staid there; and I leave you this day, and I leave my country to say, whether this country would have been better off if I had gone also.

I have no attachment to office. I have tasted its sweets, but I have also tasted its bitterness. I am content; and I acknowledge I am more anxious to preserve the good I have than to run risks for new acquisitions in public life. I suppose I ought to pause here. I suppose I ought not to allude, and I will not, to any thing further than merely concerns myself.

Gentlemen, a very respectable Convention, a most respectable Convention, assembled here some ten days ago and passed some important resolutions.—There is no set of gentlemen, so far as I know, for whom I entertain more respect and regard. They are Whigs; but they are no better Whigs than I am. They have served their country in the Whig ranks; and so have I—quite as long, though, perhaps, with less ability and success. They were sent hither, as I suppose, to agree upon those whom the Whigs of Massachusetts should support for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. If their power extended beyond that, I have not seen their commission. If they had authority to speak in the name of the Whigs of Massachusetts for other purposes or interests, I was not acquainted with that power. And in acting further it seems to me they were a little inconsiderate.

Among other resolutions, they declared, in behalf of all the Whigs of the Commonwealth, a full and final separation from the President of the United States. If these gentlemen said this for the expression of their own opinions, to that extent it is good. Whigs speak their sentiments everywhere; and they have a perfect right to do it here. But it becomes quite another question when they assume to represent other characters, and to speak on other points than those on which they were authorized to speak. I am a Whig. I always have been one—and I always SHALL be one: [repeated cheers:] and if any body undertakes to turn me out of the pale of that communion, let him see to it who gets out first!—I am a Massachusetts Whig—a Faneuil Hall Whig—breathing her air now for twenty-five years, and meaning to breathe it on this spot so long as God shall be pleased to give me life.

I accept the decision of a Whig Convention for proper purposes; for I know that only through such bodies, and such organization, great public good can be obtained. But it is quite another question when a Convention, acting from the impulse of the moment, decides upon questions which have never been submitted to their arbitration at all. A full and final separation they declare between the Whigs of Massachusetts and the President of the United States. This text needs a commentary; what does it mean?

The President has yet three years of his term unexpired. Does the resolution mean that during that three years all the measures of his administration shall be opposed by the Whigs of Massachusetts, right or wrong? Great public interests require his attention; those to which I have alluded. If the President of the United States should make an earnest and serious effort to effect favorably the navigation of the country, to regulate the question of British Colonial trade, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from him and refuse their aid? [Cries of "NO!"] Well, I say so! If the President directs the proper department to review the whole commercial regulations of the United States, to take deeply into consideration that reciprocity in our direct trade to which so much tonnage is now sacrificed, and the proper measures shall be suggested and adopted by him, shall all the Whigs of Massachusetts separate from and oppose him? Look, gentlemen, at the question. Do you know that now a great proportion—more than one-half—of the carrying trade, the transportation, for instance, of goods between Brazil and the United States, is carried on by the tonnage of Northern Europe, in consequence of the ill-considered reciprocity treaty? As well might we admit them to share our coasting trade. We give them the right, without the shadow of advantage in return, to take the bread from our children's mouths and give it unto strangers. I ask you, sir, (turning to a gentleman at his right,) as a shipping merchant, if this is not true.

Well, is every measure of this kind to be postponed or rejected, until these three years become expired, and as many more as shall elapse before the time when Providence shall bless the Whigs with more power to do good than they have now?

Again, the various Departments of the Government employ persons who are supposed to be good Whigs—holding offices—collectors,—and other custom-house officers, postmasters, district attorneys, marshals, &c.; what is to become of them in this separation? Are they to be forced to resign, or will you give them invitation and provocation to resign? Our distinguished fellow-citizen who does so high credit to himself and to his country in upholding the interests and honor of his nation at the Court of London: is he expected to come home and yield his place to his predecessor or some one else? And the individual who addresses you: where do his brother Whigs intend to place him? Generally when a divorce takes place the parents divide the children—I should be glad to know where I am to go!

But I would not treat the matter lightly or severely. I know that at such Conventions resolutions are never considered with any degree of deliberation. They are passed as they are presented. Who the gentlemen were who brought in these resolutions I do not know. I dare say they were respectable persons; but I doubt very much whether they had any very definite meaning in their resolutions, or whether they very clearly perceived what little they had. They were angry—resentful—desirous to make out a string of charges against the President—a sort of a bill of indictment, and they concluded by pronouncing the penalty—a full and final separation.

Now, gentlemen, I do not look upon this without perceiving that they had a bearing, whether intentional or unintentional upon my proceedings; and therefore I thought proper to take notice of them. There are some topics on which it is my fortune to differ with my Whig brethren; but I dare say they are right; and I know that I am right in entertaining these opinions, and in expressing them if I do entertain them. They are disposed to postpone all attempt to do good to some future and uncertain occasion. Now the Whigs have a majority in each House of Congress, a strong majority, and, in my opinion, the time to do good is now; that now should be accomplished whatever remains to be done. There are persons of more sanguine temperament than I. "Confidence," says Mr. Burke, "is a plant of slow growth;" and it is true when applied to public measures as well as to public men. Some people can see distinctly when the Whigs will have more power, and a better chance for serving their country. Beyond the present, far on in the future these men see milder skies and halcyon seas; the fogs and darkness which blind other men, dim not their vision in the least.

Now it was not an easy work to accomplish what we have already attained. The Whigs tried it long—they tried it in 1840 and succeeded, but not without labor. I do not believe they will find it easier now; and I know that nothing but union—and by that I mean a cordial, sympathizing, paternal union—can prevent the Whig cause from prostration. It is not—and I say it in the presence of the world—it is not by premature and partial, and especially by proscriptive and denunciatory proceedings, that this great Whig family can be united. Do they not know that they came into power as a party made up of differing opinions? What did the country expect from these complex opinions? Here were extreme State rights notions, extreme Federal notions, excessive tariff and excessive anti-tariff notions: what did the country expect? That they should come together in a spirit of harmony, of conciliation, of unity and sympathy; and that they should seek to agree and not widen the breach. In this lay the hope of saving the country from the ruinous measures which at that time threatened its prosperity. The whole history of the revolution of 1840 preaches conciliation, and forbearance, and kindness, and friendship, and sympathy and union.

Gentlemen if I understand the matter, there were four or five great objects for which that revolution was undertaken. In the first place, one great object was the attempt to establish a permanent peace between the United States and England; for though we had no war, we had perpetual agitation and disturbance. What should we do? We needed men capable of knowing the future, and of calculating with a degree of certainty the chances for a permanent settlement. The accomplishment of this must be regarded as one of the most important objects; and I am glad if it proves acceptable to the country.

The next question was concerning revenue—the country was deficient in revenue. It was a fact, a notorious fact, that the late Administration exceeded their receipts by their expenditures, thus running the country in debt, and the Government was found in debt. Under the operation of the compromise act the revenue was diminishing. Now this revolution had for one object, therefore, the supply of the revenue, and I hope and believe that to a reasonable extent that object has been answered.

And then the great interest of protection, as incidental or consequent on revenue, or maintained by means of levying duties for revenue. As to that, much has been done; and it will be found, I think, that enough has been done, and all the Whigs for their support deserve my thanks and your hearty gratitude. But let us be just—let us be just. The French rhetoricians have a maxim that nothing can be beautiful that is not true; and I am afraid we shall see that much of our juvenile oratory will not stand the test of this criticism. It is not true that the tariff passed solely by the Whig strength, or that it could have passed. It is not true that the majority of Whigs could be found in favor of it in either House of Congress.

We all know that more than thirty Whigs voted against the tariff, out and out; and after all it passed the House by only one vote. And a good deal of eclat was supposed to attend it, and no little parade was made about some one Whig who came forward to the rescue, (as it was called,) and cast that single vote. Now, had not every other gentleman that single vote? And did not the single vote of your neighbor, the Representative from the Middlesex district, who voted for the tariff out and out just as steadily as did the distinguished gentleman who represents this district, decide the question? He held the tariff in his hands just as absolutely as if he had the Presidential veto.

In the Senate it passed by a single vote again.—Could the friends of a tariff have spared the two votes from Pennsylvania, the one from Mr. Williams, of Maine, and that of Mr. Wright, of New York? Let us admit the truth, and a lawyer will do that when it helps his cause. The truth is far more favorable than such misrepresentations. The truth is, a portion of the other party came in to the help of the tariff, and an important truth it is; for I ask you, as composing a part of the industrious, hardy men of New England, as caring for your children and their livelihood, if you would wish such a great object as the protection of your industry made a mere party object—rising as party rises, and going down to its grave as the party goes down. It is a national question—the utility of a tariff of protection—and let all parties support it, because, though I hope the ascendancy of Whig principles may be perpetual, yet I desire to take for the tariff a bond and security more durable than are my hopes of the perpetuity of the Whig party.

Let us be true in another respect. This tariff has accomplished much. I honor the members who passed it. But what has it done? It has restored the country in regard to protection to where it was before the operation of the compromise act commenced, and it has done no more. It has repaired the consequences of that measure. I may speak of the compromise act. My TURN to speak of it has at last come. I can truly say that no measure was ever passed which cost me so much grief as that. We have heard the motives of that act presented. Why, if by motives gentlemen mean the personal motives of those principally concerned, we must deem them pure, as all public men are supposed to act from pure motives. But if we look at the professed objects of the law; if we look at what is written on the whole transaction; if we see what the law expresses on its face; if these are its motives, they are, as motives, still worse than the operation of the act itself.

It is explained in its action; every line is full of it; every circumstance attending it is full of it; the object was neither more nor less than to impose, for all time, a restriction upon the Legislature in regard to levying duties without any change of the Constitution. It was, in fact, to insert a prohibitory clause in the Constitution, that after 1842 no duty should be laid which was not according to an observed horizontalism, and exceeded 20 per cent. I say now, as I said then, that the principle is false and dangerous; it admits a new feature into the administration of the Government and the laws, and the country, only with a spasm and a throe, can ever get rid of it. Has it not done this? Yet, thank God, it is got rid of. The present tariff law is sufficiently discriminating, holds to common sense, and rejects the principle of the compromise act I hope forever.

Another and original object under the revolution of 1840 was the restoration of the currency of the country. Our troubles did not begin with a want of money in the Treasury; they did not begin with the operation of the compromise act, which commenced in 1833, and has been contracting ever since. There were other causes of the troubles, and while they remained, even if the Treasury had been full, and the tariff and protective policy undisturbed, yet till provision was made for a better currency, of universal validity throughout the land, the great cause would not be removed.

At the Special Session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, submitted to Congress a plan for a National Bank, founded upon the idea of a large capital, made up by private subscriptions, and having the power to extend its branches all over the country. I need not advert to the circumstances of its presentation to Congress. It had received the approbation of the President and was concurred in by every member of the Cabinet as the best that could be done; for, as we said, circumstances had placed in the first place the gentleman whom we all thought good enough for the second—and his opinions were different from ours but fixed; and we deemed it the part of wisdom and prudence to see how we could get along as well as might be under the circumstances. Mr. Ewing's plan was sent to Congress as it has been described, except that the bank could not establish branches in the States without the consent of the States.

Now I had no idea myself that there was any necessity for any such provision—as it was at most mere theory—though I never would agree in any case with the doctrine that the omission to exercise a power is a surrender of the power. What was done? Doubts were expressed as to whether the institution could go into operation; many were doubtful as to obtaining subscriptions. What did we do? We sent to the commercial cities, the principal towns in the country, and asked gentlemen of known skill and capital to come and consult with us about it. They expressed doubts but hopes also, and pledged themselves to do the best they could; and as the community was interested in it, and the Administration was fresh and popular, they were earnest to have the bill tried. What was the result? It was sent to the Senate and rejected. Another bill was brought in, divested of this theoretic difficulty; it was discussed two months and then it was found that it would not pass a Whig Senate.

I will not pursue the unhappy narrative of the session of 1841. Men grew angry and resentful. I saw the storm arising, and endeavored, as far as I could, to hush it. I expressed my opinion freely to the two Senators from Massachusetts, and advised them to give men time to cool—to let a conciliation take place and harmony be restored if possible. I am bound to suppose my advice was not good—it certainly was not followed, and the consequences I need not tell you.

The subject came up again at the last session, and the President sent into Congress the plan of an Exchequer. The measure received but little favor, and it is necessary for me, lest the whole burden of displeasure should fall on others, to say that it met my hearty, sincere, and entire approbation.

Gentlemen, I hope I have not during my public life had an overweening confidence in my own judgment, or been unwilling to defer to the better judgment of my friends. But there are some subjects in which, I confess, I have some respect for my own feelings. The subject of the currency has been the study of my life. Thirty years ago, a little before I entered the councils of Congress, the question of the nature of a mixed currency and the relation of specie in a currency became with me a matter of consideration. And I discovered, in a debate upon a motion introduced into Parliament by Mr. Vansittart during the suspension of the Bank of England, and while her notes were 15 per cent. below par, it was stated that the note was worth just as much as its face purported to promise; that the bank note had not depreciated; but that the bullion had risen. Lord Liverpool, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Roe, and other members of Parliament, espoused that side of the question; and on the other side were arrayed the strong reasoning powers and the logic of Horner, and the practical good sense of Mr. Alex. Baring, now Lord Ashburton. I confess that the study of these papers made me a bullionist. I concluded that paper notes would circulate safely only while they continued to be redeemed in gold and silver at the counter whence they were issued.

The next year Congress, at its session, found the finances of the country in a deplorable condition. I believe I had read every valuable work on the subject on either side of the Atlantic, and had closely observed the laws of paper currency as exhibited during the different epochs in this country from 1811 to the present time. I had expressed my opinions at various times in Congress, some of which had not been falsified by subsequent events; and I must be permitted to entertain quite as much confidence on that subject, in my own opinion, as in the flippant paragraph of a newspaper, or the hasty ebullition of a debater. And I take the responsibility of saying that the measure then submitted to Congress was the best and the only measure for the adoption of Congress and for trial by the People. I am ready to stake my reputation—and it is all I have to stake—upon it; and if the Whig Congress will take the measure and give it a fair trial, within three years it will be admitted by the whole American People to have proved the most beneficial institution ever established, the constitution only excepted.

Understand me—take it as it is—as it came from the consideration of the Cabinet, not as it was after Congress had begun to work upon it. For when they struck out the power of governing exchanges, it was not worth a rush—not worth the parchment on which the law would have been engrossed. The great desire, the urgent necessity of this country is a currency—facility of exchange. You work for the people of Alabama—they plant for you, and you want a common medium, to equalize debt and credit with the same velocity as steam transports men and machinery. You have not got it—you can't get it but by the authority and permission of Government—never, never. You want a large and liberal provision for exchange, and without this you cannot reach the goal at which you aim. How will you do it? I need not say by a Bank of the United States, based upon private subscription; for that is out of the question. The man who pursues that follows an obsolete idea. Suppose a law should establish a bank with a capital of fifty millions; who will subscribe to it, what will you give for shares? It is entirely out of the question. Take it, then, for purposes of local discount—say in State street; do you want this untaxed capital to make your discounts?

Well, what shall we ever have? for, I repeat it, many gentlemen propose to do nothing—but to postpone every thing till the incoming of the Jews. Is nothing to be attempted? When the Exchequer was presented to Congress it was assailed from all quarters. I believe one gentleman did get courage to say in its favor that he did not know but, after all, by some possibility, some good might come of it. But it had many different classes of opponents. Some said that it would be a lifeless machine; it would not move at all; others said it would have by far too much life; it would answer the purpose of its creation, and that was to increase Executive power. One found it King Log and the other King Serpent. One indicated it as a terrific giant of enormous magnitude, striding over and crushing the liberties of the country; it would therefore, break the Constitution, and therefore they would oppose it.

These opposing arguments contradicted, if they did not refute each other, and convinced me that the plan could not be adopted nor even deliberately considered. One was afraid to do one thing lest he should break the Constitution, and another was afraid to do another lest he should break it; and so they did nothing. One man would not vote for a bank which had not the power to establish branches lest he should break the Constitution; and another would not vote for one which had, lest that he should break it. They acted like a boatman, who, in the midst of rocks and shoals and whirlpools, should refuse to pull one stroke for his safety lest he should break his oar. But they stood looking forward to the time when restored confidence should enable the bank to go into operation. When will this be? When prosperity returns to the country—that is, when the emergency is over. Meantime they intend to do nothing to save the ship from sinking till the chances of wind and wave shall drive her safely on the shore. That's the policy.

He is more sanguine than I am who can see any time when the Whigs of the country will have more power to work to effect the grand object—restoration of the currency—than now. This very moment, at the approaching session, the country calls in the loudest voice upon the patriot not to put off, not to postpone, but to make the best use of the means in our hands. Here is a measure to which the President is pledged, and which his advisers approve. Why not try it? and, if it fails, let the Administration bear it. If you will not try it propose something else. In the events which have happened I ought to say, and I will say, because since I have begun I will make a free communication, as man to his fellow-man, of my opinions, that no one of my age (and I am not among the youngest) has written and spoken more against the indiscriminate use of the veto power than I; and no man's opinion on that subject is more unchanged than mine. It is universally known, I suppose—and if not it should and shall be—that I advised against the veto in all and in every case in which it has been exercised by the President. [Repeated cheers.]

But while I have done this I am not willing to give up this great object for the sake of making up a case against the President. I cannot sympathize with those Whigs, who, in full possession of power for certain objects, attempt nothing and will attempt nothing until they can constitutionally get rid of the veto. It seems like a mockery of the expectations of the Whigs of the country.

There is no probability that the veto power will ever be struck out of the Constitution altogether. There must be some such restraint in this as in other cases. The people of New York have determined that certain acts shall not become laws without a vote of two-thirds, and have thus imposed upon themselves a similar restriction. The rule of the House can only be suspended by a vote of two-thirds. The veto then is no greater restraint than they lay upon themselves.

After all, the great objection to this course recommended by some of my Whig brethren is that it is utterly hopeless. Who expects to see the day when this restriction of the veto should be brought about? Before restoring prosperity to the country they must wait for an amendment to the Constitution. I will not say that this is trifling—but it is treating the interests of the country with far too little regard.

I repeat that now is the time, and the Whigs in Congress are the men to accomplish the great objects for which the People, the Whig people—have striven for the last ten years; and till this is done there can be no restoration of our former prosperity; and I say that, in my opinion, the plan proposed last year will effect that result. If a mechanic makes a tool—an axe, a saw, a plane—and knows that its temper is good, and the parts properly made, he knows it will answer the purpose for which it was made; and I know this will.

On the other object—to which I will barely allude, but which is one of so much importance that I cannot pass it by; I mean the mortifying state of the public credit of this country—I cannot help thinking that if the statesmen of past ages were again to come among us—if Washington were here, and John Adams and Hamilton and Madison, they would be deeply concerned at the sad change that has come over our public credit.

I am in a situation in which I am obliged to read, generally with pleasure, but not always, communications from our agents abroad. It is distressing to hear them speak of the pain they feel at what they see and hear said of American credit. We have a stock loan, the present rate of which is 125 to the silver dollar. Is there nobody to make a move in this matter? Is there not a man in our councils large enough, comprehensive enough, to present the case before the American People, and show them the inevitable consequences of this loss of public faith—of public credit—I may say of our character for morals and honesty?

Some are so indiscreet as to talk of repudiation. Repudiate a debt! Does repudiation pay a debt? does it discharge the debtor? Is not the law just as permanent and inflexible and enduring until the debt is paid or discharged? And is not a debt always binding in law and in morals? Our people should not deceive themselves. Repudiation only adds a disreputable acknowledgment to the disability. It is our duty, so far as is in our power, to rouse public feeling—to maintain and assist the beneficial influence of law and preserve our faith and credit. People say that the intelligent people of Europe ought to distinguish between the State and General Governments. And so they ought—and what then? All government is of the people; and if the States repudiate their debts and find no rebuke, Europe may ask how long will it be before the National Government will, unrebuked, repudiate her debts.

I do not say what the Constitution authorizes Congress to do—but only that, if the principles recognised as true by that body, and the public land fund be really the property of some of the States of the Union, here is a beginning for some measure of regular and constitutional aid whereby the States may save their credit and the credit of the People.

I have detained you too long. In my judgment there remains certain important objects, fit to engage the attention of both public and private men. Let me remind you of the questions with England—the prosecutions of the claims of our citizens on foreign Governments—the question of reciprocal treaties—the colonial trade—the most absorbing subject of the currency, and the great subject of the restoration of the national credit and character. To these objects I am ready to devote my life, either in public or private station. I do not expect, gentlemen, that much of public service remains to be done by me; but I shall be ready, for the promotion of these objects, to act with sober men of any party and of all parties.

There is danger that patriotism in a warm party contest may be merged in party feeling. I believe that among sober men this conviction is growing settled—fast growing settled, that the great interests of the country require far more moderate party feelings; more freedom for public consideration; more honest and generous union of well-meaning men of all sides to uphold the institutions and the character of the country.

In the pursuit of these objects, in public as in private, I am willing to perform the part assigned to me, and to give to it, with hearty good will and zeal, all that yet remains to me of strength or life.

Mr. Webster was listened to throughout with the utmost attention, and was frequently interrupted with bursts of applause from the thousands present.

GEN'L HAMILTON'S LETTER TO JOHN C. CALHOUN.

On the Financial Condition of the United States.

LONDON, Sept. 9th, 1842.

To the Hon. John C. Calhoun:

My Dear Sir—If I have addressed this letter to you, it is not alone from the justification which I find in the recollections of an old and cherished friendship, but from the fact that I desire to attract the public attention to its object, through the instrumentality of a name far more influential than my own. Be not surprised, if you see it first in the newspapers. I wish not only "to think aloud," but speak aloud.

My purpose in writing to you, is to put you in possession of a knowledge of the condition of the American credit in Europe, with a suggestion of the indispensable necessity of our doing something at home, to meet the truly alarming crisis, which this state of things presents.

I am far from defending the profuse confidence, with which European capitalists lent their money during a period of six years from 1834 to 1840, to our countrymen, even on the faith of a variety of schemes exceedingly visionary and unsound. They did this, however, out of the excess of a virtue, which may have been pushed to the extent of rather an amiable than criminal weakness; for they generally made these loans at a less rate of interest than could be effected, if at all at home, and apparently for objects of great public utility. But the loans to the States stand on a different footing. At least, in reference to the public sanctions, with which they are invested. They were made according to your reading and mine, of the Constitution, to sovereigns under the high obligations of a high public faith; many of them were contracted on terms greatly advantageous under the agency of houses of the first respectability, whose liberality and confidence knew no bounds.

This confidence was given to our young country, because our resources (in no degree exaggerated) were considered immense, and because it was thought, as we are of the Saxon family, we were essentially a debt paying people. Indeed, from an observation, which a larger residence for the last five years in Europe than in America, enables me to make, it is quite obvious, if we had paid the interest on our foreign debt, that the rate of that interest would have fallen gradually to the level of that paid by some of the oldest and best established States in Europe, and that for objects of well founded public utility, and even of private enterprize, our industry at home might have been indefinitely invigorated out of the large surplus capital of this country.—You will say, I am sure, that this facility of borrowing, has been a great curse to our own! This I admit is true to a certain extent; but it was converted into a curse by the action of our government on the currency of the United States. Under judicious regulations and prudential guards, a state of things more propitious to the development of the resources of a young country like ours, borrowing of an old one like this, its capital to invigorate its labor, at a low rate of interest, cannot well be conceived. If the profits of labor transcended the rate of interest, it was to create capital at home. From what other source have sprung those miracles of enterprise and wealth, that are to be found in our country in the midst of a population of eighteen millions, but this conjoint action of our labor on the capital of others. The Pilgrims found no Bank of England planted on the rock of Plymouth, or the Huguenots of South Carolina, the gems of Samarcand on its thirsty plains.

But if you consider this faculty of borrowing abroad, my dear sir, as an evil, you may certainly console yourself with the conviction that it no longer exists, although I am equally convinced that you will regret the cause which has produced this want of all confidence in the good faith of the people of the United States and the consequences which have followed in fixing so severe a stigma on the character of our country.

It is absurd for us to talk in America that we do not want the capital of Europe, at the very moment when the General Government of the States has sent an Agent abroad to borrow for its daily bread. We do want their money and they want the results of our labor. And greatly then is it to be deplored that this beneficial interchange has been suspended under circumstances so disastrous to both countries.

Let me now give you a brief statement of the present condition of American credit in Europe, and without presuming to suggest a remedy, to inquire of you whether the force of public opinion, (if Congress has not the constitutional competency to do any thing,) acting through the legislatures of the defaulting States, cannot be made sufficiently potent to convince them of the truth and force of the old adage that, after all, in the long run, "honesty is the best policy."

The first branch of my subject I can discuss in a very few words. As our old friend Randolph used to say, American credit is killed "stone dead." John Jacob Astor might obtain an uncovered credit for a reasonable amount, (where he was known,) and Mr. Bates, of the house of Barings, by wearing out a pair of shoes in walking from the Mansion house to the Minories, might sell fifteen hundred pounds worth of Massachusetts stock, with large concessions to the buyer. The fact is not the less to be concealed that we begin to be regarded as a nation of sharpers and swindlers, with whom, if the day of judgment should happen to be Monday, our pay day will not be until the Tuesday following. This revulsion of confidence does not arise so much from a discredit, which attaches to our resources; or, in other words, our ability to pay, as our seeming indisposition to pay. The former is still considered in most cases as undoubted, whilst a sickening distrust has fallen upon the latter. Hence it is, that whilst the rate of interest has fallen this day to two and a half per cent. in the London market, it is not probable that if the Commissioner of the United States' six per cent. loan, were to offer a price which would secure an interest of ten per cent., ten pounds of the stock could be sold, without, from considerations of policy, under the advice of Lord Ashburton, on his return to England, the Barings should be induced to take the loan.

When we contrast this discredit of our own country, teeming with such gigantic resources, with the palmy credit of other States that have little else but good faith and high expectation to offer, it is impossible to refer it to any other cause but a deep moral distrust in us—the most ignominious curse that can fall on a people who aspire to be civilized and free. Of the truth of this fact, I cannot give you a better proof than that, whilst no one will look to, and capitalists turn with aversion, from the United States loan, the comparatively insignificant town of Hamburg, with its population of 200,000 inhabitants to enable it to rise out of its ashes, has borrowed at 3½ per cent, precisely double the amount of our proposed loan, one farthing of which the United States Commissioner will probably not be able to negotiate. Denmark and Belgium, neither of which would be scarcely a breakfast for the hungry stomach of Brother Jonathan on a frosty morning, can borrow at four per cent. what they want, and England and Holland, with the principal of a public debt, the payment of which is likely to be contemporaneous with the discovery of perpetual motion, can borrow just what they want, at and under 3 per cent., because they pay their interest, and tax themselves to pay their interest.

As a Statesman and patriot, I am sure, my dear sir, you will say that this state of things must not be permitted to last. No country can continue in the worst species of insolvency, a bankruptcy in its repute, without losing that self respect which is the salient spring of all that gives vigor and renown to national character. It may be said that as a nation we are in no degree responsible for this decadence in the credit of the States. This may be true to a certain extent. Our national and political aggregation, however, if I may so speak, is made up of this family of States, and you may depend upon it, that other nations and posterity will hold the government of the Union morally responsible for the character of its members, although the forms of our federative system may discharge it from a legal liability for their engagements.

Admitting the potency, and the extent of the evil, you will ask what is the remedy? This, my good sir, is precisely the question I am about to ask you, and I ask you in the form of a specific inquiry, whether public opinion, through the Union, may not receive such an organization by the action of Congress, popular meetings and the press, as to induce *the defaulting States to hold Convent[illegible] ter*, comprehending those who have neg[illegible] foreign loans, who nevertheless have not [illegible] their dividends, that by united action they may induce the legislatures of the several indebted States to impose, and the people to bear such taxes as will provide the means of paying the interest, and establishing a sinking fund for the gradual extinguishment of the principal of their public debt? I cannot believe that these appeals to State pride and personal honor will be unavailing. You see that I have kept out of account the assumption of the State debts by the Federal Government, because I often fear, if this expectation were held out, the defaulting States would do nothing of themselves, and the exigency has not yet arisen when such an onerous responsibility ought to be assumed by the National Government, so unjust to those States who are faithfully paying their debts, and to others who have perhaps been far wiser to forbear contracting any, although I can conceive a state of things in which such assumption as a measure of finance and national policy might be eminently expedient.

I am gratified to inform you amidst this convulsion in the credit of several of the States, our own South Carolina "wears her beaver up." She is never in arrear one day, and very often, as at this moment, (in reference to the loan I contracted for her,) has her interest six months in advance in her banker's hands. This is not surprising. You know it has been one of our familiar and household lessons at home to submit cheerfully to the imposition of direct taxes, to support the security and honor of our country, and hence by a habit which we derive from the buried "warlike, and the wise" who have made us what we are, we pay our State taxes with almost as much alacrity as we give money to our wives and children. If the defaulting States would only practice on this doctrine, the smallest imposition would produce an amount abundantly sufficient to resuscitate their credit.

Occupying the position you do, I sincerely hope, my dear sir, that your influence throughout the Union will be brought to bear on this great national question. We all know that our countrymen are essentially honest, because they are essentially sagacious, as well as, in the main, right principled, and require merely a proper direction to be given to their exertions to make even an heroic effort to recover and sustain the character of the country.

But, auxiliary to these efforts, something more remains to be done by yourself. It is to lend strenuously the powers of your own genius, and the impulses of your own patriotism, in your appropriate sphere, the Senate of the United States, to create and establish a sound circulating medium throughout the Union, convertible into specie, but in sufficient abundance to elevate the standard of value from the dreadful depression to which it has fallen, and [illegible] to be adequate to perform the exchanges of trade and value in our country. Whether this be a Bank of the United States or an issue of a redeemable currency by the Federal Treasury, is not of so much comparative importance, as that we should have an abundant and uniform circulation from some source or other, which, making allowance for the variations in the balance of trade, shall be of equal value in New Orleans and Boston.

This circulation, in the recesses of that fearful wisdom which is past finding out, was destroyed by our friend Gen. Jackson, when he slew the Bank of the United States, with the arm of Samson, and almost "with the self same weapon, too," when we recollect all the twaddle of the old gentleman on this subject. He, as Burke said, was certainly a "consummate architect of Ruin," in his time and tide, and had the happy faculty of impersonating a corporation "in his mind's eye," for the purpose of hating it as cordially as he once did you and Mr. Poindexter.—When, therefore, Mr. Biddle entered into a contest with this hero of two wars, he forgot the wisdom of the Spanish proverb, "That he who sets down to dine with the devil should eat with a long spoon." What has been the result of this feast, in broken meat and empty plates, you well know. It has left our country palsied indeed—hungry in flesh and poor in spirit. I doubt, since the creation of the world, whether such an example can be exhibited as we have presented for the last sixteen years of folly and mis-government. No Southern planter would permit his plantation for one hour to be governed with such a lack of all sense and providence. The Caffras and Hottentots, in reference to their condition, I doubt not have been governed with a policy far more vigilant and enlightened. A country of immense resources, in a period of profound peace on the verge of bankruptcy. Any man who will read Hume's essays on "Public Credit" and on "Money," can be at no loss to trace our present condition to its true cause. We have been suffering ever since General Jackson destroyed the Bank of the United States (with the exception of a short period of distempered inflammation created by his own measures) under a steadily diminishing circulation, which the eminent philosopher to whom I have referred has declared to be one of the worst calamities that can befall a civilized country—far more disastrous "than the continued blight of unfavorable harvests and seasons." This result has been first in the constant action of the Federal Government, or their supposed meditated action on the Banks of the States, which created a universal panic, that has compelled the Banks to withdraw their circulation, and next the General Government permitting to remain in criminal abeyance their sovereign function to supply a currency equal to the wants of the country, and "to regulate its value."

The consequence, is, that the States have nothing in the shape of credit or money at home to pay with abroad. Every species of property has fallen from fifty to one hundred per cent, and the standard of value so seriously disturbed that a man in 1829 might have had property to three times the value of his debts, yet he is now *ipso facto* ruined by the silent transit of our country from a redundant circulation to what some are pleased most feliciously to call a hard money currency—when the fact is that we can procure neither that which is hard, or soft.

By this alteration in the standard of value, a revolution is in portentous progress in our country, as wide-spread and desolating, as far as property is concerned, as that which distinguished and illustrated the masterpieces of human policy of the Robespierres, Dantons and Marats of another ill-fated country, which in its time was governed by its demagogues too, who made paper money so thick that it snowed assignats in the streets of Paris, and then turned round and burnt in their phrenzy their own handy work. Look, my dear sir, at the thousands, and tens of thousands of families that have been ruined—that have had unutterable woe carried into the very bosoms of their houses, by the nostrums of our political quacks, who, in their senseless war on the very banks they created, gave no time "by the preparatory revolution of the intervening discords" for the country to pass from a period of expansion to one of severe and arid restriction. To those who have been ruined in these unhappy times, whose estates have passed under the tender gripe of the sheriff, the moral justice of General Jackson's memorable apothegm will be but a dry crust, "that those who borrow money ought to break," a doctrine out of which their creditors are likely to derive as little comfort as themselves, although it must be admitted that the General tried all he could to secure this blessing to the country. But, my good sir, the day of reckoning must come. The account will be adjusted now or by posterity hereafter. One of its first sums will be to settle what the victory of New Orleans has cost us. These are generally expensive pageants any how. Bonaparte probably never achieved one for LaBelle France, except to the tune of twenty millions of francs—to say nothing of the lots of "cracked crowns and bloody noses" be left on the field of battle. But his victories, in cost, were no more to be compared to the victory of New Orleans, than a penny whistle [illegible]

Baron Munchausen's celebrated clarion under an April thaw. I calculate that the victory of the 8th of January cost us five hundred millions of dollars, besides the small expense of entailing upon the country, "a set of drivellers whose folly has taken away all dignity from distress, and made even calamity ridiculous." You will say hold. You and I are greatly responsible for this hero's getting into power. Yes it is true; willingly would I expiate this sin, sir, with my blood, if it could recall the fatal past. But this is impossible. Let us look with courage, and [illegible] to the future. I care not what your abstract theories on banking are, whether they agree with or differ from my own. I believe you have, as you had at the close of the late war, the resources of mind and spirit to lift the country out of its present deep decadence. Yes, my dear sir, I believe your position and your genius are on a level with all that is great and glorious in human action and enterprise. The field is before you—take the lead in some great public measure, whether it be a Bank of the United States, or an Exchequer agent, it is immaterial, so that it shall restore confidence, invigorate industry, give to us an abundant, sound, circulating medium, and drag up from the deep the drowning credit of the States. Do this, and if the first honor of the country does not await you, its last blessings will rest upon your fame.

I remain, my Dear Sir, with sincere esteem,
Very respectfully and faithfully yours,
J. HAMILTON.

P. S.—I shall be out in the next Halifax steamer, and hope to confer with you on the subject of this letter on my arrival in Carolina.

Operation of the Tariff.—The operation of the new tariff law has been tested by one month of experience. The result is, that the average of duties upon imports of every sort is just about *thirty per cent. ad valorem*, and no more. So much for the howlings of the destructive press against what they have predicted would be a prohibitory tariff.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

The Abduction Plot.—The Richmond Whig contains a letter from John H. Pleasants, Esq. in which he declares that his recent story respecting the plot to abduct Mr. Van Buren, was a *hoax*. He says—

"The whole story was a fiction, concerted here, between your friend, Major B******, and myself, the object simply to amuse ourselves for a day with the speculations of the press."

Our Post Office.—The Post Office, in this City, was changed to a *Distributing Office*, on Saturday last, the 1st of October; in consequence of which, the Distributing Offices at Fayetteville and Greensborough have been discontinued.—*Raleigh Register.*

Clay Press.—We like the idea of the "National Forum," Philadelphia, in starting a list of the Clay papers in that State, and sending it round for additions. Let it be done in every State, and let us have a full and complete list of all the Papers in the Union, which are united in the support of the great *American Statesman*. Here goes North Carolina.

Fayetteville Observer,
Wilmington Chronicle,
Newbern Spectator,
Washington Whig,
Elizabeth City Old North State,
Edenton Sentinel,
Roanoke Republican,
Oxford Mercury,
Hillsborough Recorder,
Greensborough Patriot,
Salisbury Watchman,
Asheville Highland Messenger,
Rutherford Intelligencer,
Charlotte Journal,
Salem Gazette,
Milton Chronicle,
Raleigh Star,
Raleigh Register. *Raleigh Register.*

Pretty Good.—On a recent occasion, (says an exchange paper,) as the marriage ceremony was about to be performed in a church in a neighboring town, when the clergyman desired the parties wishing to be united to rise up, a large number of *ladies* immediately arose.—*Boston Post.*

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Oct. 12.

[illegible] peach,	45	Lead, bar,	7 a 8
[illegible] apple,	33 a 36	Mackerel, none.	
[illegible]	7½ a 8	Molasses,	25 a 28
[illegible]wax,	27 a 28	Oats,	30
[illegible]	12½ a 15	Oil, Linseed,	80 a 90
[illegible]	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
[illegible]	11 a 12	Powder, keg,	$6½
[illegible]	7½ a 7½	Rags,	2½
[illegible] Bagging,	20	Sugar, brown,	6½ a 10
[illegible] State)	45 a 50	Lump,	14
[illegible]	3½ a 4	Loaf,	15 a 18
[illegible] F. F.	17	Salt,	50 a 60
[illegible]	$4¼ a $5½	Sack,	$2½
[illegible]	25 a 30	Tallow,	10 a 10½
[illegible]seed,	$1 00 a $1 20	Tin, box,	12½
[illegible] green,	4 a 5	Tobacco, leaf,	1½ a 2½
dry,	12½ a 14	Wheat,	80 a 90
[illegible]	5 a 5½	Whiskey,	28 a 30
[illegible]	6 a 7	Wool,	15 a 20
[illegible]	$1½ a $2 00		

DOMESTICS.

[illegible], Fayetteville manufacture,	7	cts. pr. yd
[illegible] ditto ditto,	5	ditto.
[illegible] do. (heavy,)	6½	ditto.
[illegible] Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10,	14 a 18	

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 5.
[illegible] Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—[illegible] Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 00; [illegible] 4 00 a 5 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 12 50; [illegible] 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00; Shingles 1 00 a [illegible] 50; Salt, coarse, 30 a 37½; Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

CHERAW MARKET—October 4.
Bacon 6 a 8; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15. Cotton 6 a 7¼; Corn 50 a 62½; Flour 5 00 a 6 00; Feathers 30 a 32; Iron 5 a 6; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses [illegible]; Nails, cut, 7 a 8.

At Columbia, Cotton 7¾ to 8¼. Corn 68 to 75. Bacon 7 to 9. Flour 6 to 9.

At Charleston, Cotton 5¼ to 8¾,—principal sales [illegible]. Corn 65.

At Augusta, new Cotton 6¼ to 8; old 4 to 7¾.

At New York, Cotton market heavy. Flour 4 44 a 4 56.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 9, O'Hanlon's boat Seawell, with Goods for James Martine, Judge Potter, Amos Kimball, W McIntyre, Henry Branson, E W Willkings, Judge Strange, S T Hawley, James Dodd, C T Haigh, Capt Bradford, W E Kirkpatrick, M McPherson, Rockfish Co, J & J Kyle, D Gee, G & H McMillan, James Sundy, A McLauchlin, and Gardner & McKethan, of this place; and for E Bevin, C E Moss & Co, H B Williams, C B Wheeler, Gwyn & Hickerson, G Bower, W C & J A Parks, J Faw & Co, J C Jackson, Salisbury Co, R C Vinson, T C Pfohl, White & Orr, Jacob Sievus, Jenkins & Biles, T Lineback, Prof M Fetter, and J & W Murphy, of the interior.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

September 28.—Schrs. Eliza Jane from Baltimore, United from Matanzas. 29.—Brig Baltic from Bath Me. October 1.—Schr. Hope from Bermuda. 2.—Sloop New Era from Boston, Schr. Gales from do. 4.—Schrs. Althea from Faulkenberg, N. Y., Tioga from New York.

DEPARTURES.

September 28.—Brig Porto Rico for New York; Schr. A. F. Thorn for New York. October 1.—Charles E. Thorn for New York, Schr. Alaric for [illegible] 2.—Brig Leonora for Jamaica. 3.—Schr. [illegible] for New York.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.

THE OFFICIAL VOTE.—The Raleigh Register of Friday last says,—

We have been politely furnished by Secretary Hill, with the *Official* Vote of the several Counties of the State for Governor. The *reported* vote from many of them must have been grossly inaccurate, as not one of the published Statements have come within several hundred votes of the *actual* result. We will publish on Tuesday, the whole Table, but must content ourself, to-day, with the following epitome:

Morehead's whole vote,	39 586
Henry's do. do.	34 994
Morehead's majority,	4 592

MARYLAND ELECTION.—The returns are not complete. As far as heard from, the Whigs have 12 Senators, and the Locos 8, with 1 to be heard from (which was Whig last year.) In the House of Delegates, there are 25 Whigs to 41 Locos, and 1 Independent, elected; leaving 15 to be heard from, all of whom were Whigs last year, and if they be so this year, it will give the Whigs a majority of 3 on joint ballot—sufficient to re-elect the U. S. Senator.

The Whigs have gained as follows: 3 in Harford county, 2 in Frederick, 2 in Cecil, 2 in Queen Annes, 1 in Alleghany, 1 in Charles.—11.

The Locos have gained 2 in Montgomery, (where 7 Whigs ran against 2 Locos,) 1 in Washington, 1 in Caroline, 2 in Anne Arundell, 3 in Calvert, 1 in Prince George's.—10.

In the city of Baltimore, the Locos succeeded by an average majority of 752—last year it was 1062 The Whig Sheriff is elected.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—Returns from 30 counties out of 81, give the Locofoco Candidates for Congress, an average of 11,700 votes, and the Whigs 12 250. In the same counties last year, the Whig majority was 511. The Constitutionalist says the Locos will be elected by a majority of 5 to 6 000.

Their majority in the Legislature will probably be as large as last year.

OHIO.—The Election for Governor and Members of the Legislature took place on yesterday, and we may expect a few returns in time for our next. We have not anticipated success, until recently, the excitement produced by the Locofoco attempt to district the State in a most shameful manner, has so roused the Whigs as to give us hope. The great and enthusiastic gathering at Dayton shows that our friends are in earnest. The Globe is evidently alarmed at this latter circumstance, and is beginning already to account for the defeat of its party, by asserting that vast numbers of voters and bullies from Kentucky and Indiana will be at the polls.

The length of Mr. Webster's speech, of the *very remarkable* letter of Gen Hamilton to Mr. Calhoun, and of the glowing account of the great Whig gathering in Ohio, leaves us but little room either for Editorials, or for miscellaneous articles. Gen. Hamilton's letter is a most interesting one, whether we regard the boldness with which he advances his facts and arguments, his own standing as a leading politician of the Nullification party in South Carolina, or the individual to whom he addresses such political heresies, as his old cronies will call them. Mr. Calhoun, who is now evidently courting the old Jackson party, could well have spared the allusions to the old hero, and the evils which he has entailed on the country.

MR. WEBSTER'S SPEECH.—In a Postscript to our last paper, we noticed very hastily this great effort of Mr. Webster at Boston, and promised its insertion in this paper. That promise we now redeem. Instead of making any comments on it ourself, we adopt those of the National Intelligencer, which fully and most happily express our sentiments.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Our columns of to-day will be found to contain this remarkable harangue.

Eminent as are the abilities of Mr. Webster—commanding as are his powers of convincing and persuading—he has certainly, in this instance, overtasked them. No human ingenuity, no eloquence, even the most divine, could ever so dazzle or confound or bewitch men from all common sense, or propriety, or principle, as to awe or argue them into the monstrous proposition which it pleases him to advocate; which through the entire scope of his speech, is but this—that, whatever the obliquities of Mr. Tyler's course, whatever his faithlessness, whatever his open, avowed hostility to them, now constantly declared, and though at this very instant his official organs are constantly declaring *that he never was any thing but a true and faithful Democrat*, yet it becomes the Whig party, and is their solemn duty, to give him their undivided support, and to sustain his as a Whig administration!

The main topic, which he urges almost every where through the discourse, is union, harmony, conciliation, forbearance; things which under any extremity of meditated mischief or provocation, he considers the Whigs most culpable in not having practised towards one whom, till his treachery took the most violent form, they did all they could to conciliate—a conciliation all on one side, as to Mr. Tyler and his followers, and which Mr. Webster himself in no manner practises, even in the very address where he so zealously preaches it.

Nothing can exceed the bitterness with which he seems to regard the late Massachussets convention, which dared, in derogation of all his own wishes, to nominate Mr. Clay for the Presidency. He pours upon that respectable and patriotic body a perfect tempest of sneers. "They had no business to do it: they exceeded their commission." If they did, it was hardly more than did that Legislative Convention of the State which in 1835 nominated Mr. Webster himself against General Harrison: a nomination which the great secretary declared he would rather avoid, but to which he felt bound to submit.

He taxes them, in a manner not less splenetic, with presumption, in undertaking to read Mr. Tyler out of the Whig church: presently, he suspects, they may think of doing the same good office even to himself—himself, a Fanueil Hall Whig!—that ever was and ever will be a Whig! Now, we know not what may seem arrogance to Mr. Webster, in Massachusetts; but, certainly, such presumption as this the entire Whig party have every where practised in regard to Mr. Tyler; and if Mr. Webster's voice cannot deter Massachusetts, how should it deter the entire country from entering up, in the most solemn form of reprobation, its rejection, as a Whig, of the man whom his own official minions are now extolling to the Locofocos as having "done more damage to Whigism than any other man on earth!"

In short, the temper of the speech is only good towards those who cross not Mr. Webster's own purposes; and it overboils with ill-concealed rancor towards every thing that regards Mr. Clay and the Whigs themselves, so far as their confidence in him as their great leader identifies their cause with him.

Large as is the field for further stricture, we must confine ourselves to a few other main facts, that claim a more special public attention.

On Mr. Tyler's great "conscientious" question, the bank and its constitutionality; on the compromise act, (which Mr. W. utterly denounces;) on the protective policy; on something like the assumption of State debts, or, at least, the appropriation of the public domain for that purpose, (which he suggests not unambiguously;) and on all the *vetoes*, Mr. Webster avows his entire dissent from Mr. Tyler's views. Now, when before did the world ever witness a Ministerial fact like this—an adviser-in-chief, who, instead of quitting his Ministry at the *first* leading measure on which he cannot act with the throne, clinging to his place, though he dissents from almost every capital measure, and reprehending every man who will not join him in sustaining acts and a policy all of which he condemns?

In addition to this, we may remark, that the Massachusetts Whig papers are not at all pleased with the speech, and are especially indignant at the rebuke which he has ventured to administer to the Whig Convention of that State. That Convention, they say, was composed of thousands of the best citizens of the State, many of whom, besides the right to think and act for themselves, had the strongest expressions of opinion from those who sent them there, in favor of the very resolutions they adopted, viz: the nomination of Mr. Clay, and the separation from Tyler. They also remark, with great point, that a similar body, in 1835, nominated Mr. Webster himself for President, when, instead of informing them that they had transcended their powers, he accepted the nomination, and thanked them for it.

The public appears to be not a little amused, also, at Mr. Webster's attempt to increase the amount of "glory" which attaches to himself from the successful negotiation of the British Treaty, by gravely ranking that as the first great object of the Whigs in undertaking the political revolution of 1840. No Whig nor Loco has yet been found, who ever thought of that subject as one of the great objects of the contest between Harrison and Van Buren. "It is, however, (as the Intelligencer remarks,) most satisfactory to find that, without either side suspecting it, the first great object of the revolution of 1840 has been accomplished."

It is stated that the Hon. Abbot Lawrence, who was the President of the Massachusetts Convention, and Mr. Saltonstall, the principal speaker in it, very plainly manifested their disapprobation of the speech.

Having stated the feeling among the Whigs and Whig papers, our readers may also be anxious to learn how the Locofocos and Tylerites receive it. The Globe is highly elated—praises Mr. Webster's "good sense,"—says he "displays the courage of a man," in "boldly throwing down the guantlet to Mr. Clay's confederated partisans," &c. &c. The N. Y. Evening Post and the Boston Locofoco paper, are also out in Mr. Webster's defence.

But the Madisonian is *not pleased*. In publishing the speech it says,—

"Further than a defence of himself it does not profess to go. A vindication of the President, and of others connected with the Administration, stands apart from that of Mr. Webster. We reserve all further comment for the present."

In another article, in which, though no direct mention of the Secretary is made, manifest allusion is had to him, in the following very significant terms:

"Our country suffers more from unwise and dishonest legislation, than from the want of legislation. Therefore the President has done his country incalculable service by interposing his vetoes to prevent the enactment of ruinous measures. We approve his vetoes, every one of them, and will ever defend them. They were Democratic acts, and we must look to the genuine Democracy to sustain them. We care not what is said to the contrary, or who may say it, the President has planted himself on the broad Democratic Republican platform, and there he will stand or fall."

This looks as if Mr. Webster will not be permitted to indulge his fancy to remain in the Cabinet.—Nothing can save him but the common bond of hostility to Clay.

There is one disclosure in the speech which will not be received very kindly by Mr. Tyler, but which further illustrates that functionary's regard for truth. It is, that Mr. Ewing's Bank Bill "had received the approbation of the President," whereas Mr. Tyler has affirmed that he had never read it till after it was sent to Congress.

MEXICO.—The steamship Midway, at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, brings despatches from Gen. Thompson, Minister to Mexico. On the day she sailed, Gen. Almonte, Mexican Minister to the U. States, was to sail for New York.

Letters from Mexico state, that the bad feeling produced by the insulting letters of Bocanegra, the Mexican Secretary of State, had been removed to the satisfaction of Gen. Thompson, who, at the request of Santa Anna, had an interview with him at the palace. This was effected by the high and manly tone of Gen. Thompson on all occasions.

The purport of the despatches is said, by the New Orleans papers, to be, that *all the existing difficulties between this country and Mexico are settled amicably*, and our relations placed on a better footing than formerly.

INVASION OF TEXAS.—San Antonia (Texas) was surprised and captured by 1300 Mexicans under Gen. Wall, on the 11th ult. 53 of the principal citizens, including the Judge and officers of the Court then in session, were taken prisoners. President Houston had issued a Proclamation calling out the militia to repel this invasion.

Wheat at Alton (Illinois) sells at 31 to 35 cents a bushel.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The steamer Columbia, at Boston, has brought Liverpool papers to the 20th ult.

The disturbances among the operatives in the manufacturing towns had been renewed. At Manchester, where 5,000 weavers still held out, a man had been killed.

The Queen and Prince Albert had returned from their visit to Scotland.

The Treaty with the U. S. gives great satisfaction in England. The London "Times" remarks,—

"The Americans gain some islands in the Upper Lakes. The Treaty is undoubtedly very favorable to America, and especially to the State of Maine, but the sacrifices may have been worth making for the sake of preserving peace, and putting an end to a dispute of sixty years' standing."

Our new Tariff is very unpopular in England. It is regarded as "injurious to the manufacturing and trading interests" of that country. [It is all the better for the United States.] The English papers hope for its *repeal* at no distant day, in which *patriotic* purpose they will be aided by our own Locofocos. The papers attribute the passage of the bill to the obstinate refusal of Sir Robert Peel to reduce the duties on American wheat and flour, which refusal made it the interest of the grain growing States to retaliate on England. "Can we wonder (say they) that the United States have retaliated by imposing heavy duties on our goods!"

Cotton.—The advices by the Columbia are unfavorable. The Liverpool market was very heavy and had declined ⅛d per lb. and no considerable quantity could be realized without a greater reduction. The sales of the week ending 9th were 14,070 bales, and that ending 16th 12 410 bales. Of the latter 2980 were Upland at 4 a 6; 5090 do. Orleans at 4¼ a 6¼; 1790 Alabama and Mobile at 4¼ a 5¾; 20 Sea Island at 9 a 19d. The quotations were Upland 3¾ a 6½—fair 5¼; Mobile 4 a 6½—fair 5¾; Orleans 4 a 6½—fair 5⅝; Tennessee and Alabama 3¾ a 5½. The import since 1st January is 1 025 000 bales against 975 000 last season. The stock is 586,000 bales against 579,000 bales last season. The stock of American is about 400 000 bales or 38,000 less than it was. The effect of the news on this market (New York) has been to increase the heaviness, and although the sales to-day have not shown any actual depression, yet offers have been accepted which had been previously firmly refused. The sales to-day have been about 500 bales, mostly to exporters.

Flour.—The market for Flour and Wheat in Liverpool was dull. Flour, duty paid, was quoted at 27s 6d a 29s, and Wheat 7s a 8s per 70 lbs. The duty on Flour was 9s 7½d, and on Wheat 16s per quarter. It was expected to be in a fortnight 18s on the latter and 10s 10d on the former. There is every indication of the duty remaining so high as to exclude foreign supplies until the markets are again influenced by the prospects of another harvest.

JAIL DELIVERY.—Three prisoners broke out from the Raleigh Jail on the night of the 4th inst., viz: Robt. Powell and Woodson Shamley, who were confined on charges of murder, and Hardy Carroll, a free negro, imprisoned under a conviction for horse stealing. $125 each is offered for the capture of the two first, and $10 for the last, by the Sheriff of Wake.

Money is said to be plenty in New York; the Banks not having as much paper offered as they would be glad to discount; and first rate paper is sometimes discounted in the streets as low as 5½ per cent.; and yet the State advertised for a loan of $250,000, at 7 per cent. interest, and only $40,000 of it was taken at par. A sad evidence of the loss of State credit.

INDIANA.—The election, two months ago, resulted in a *tie*—an equal number of Whigs and Locos being elected to the Legislature. Within the short time that has since elapsed, one Whig Senator and two Locofoco Representatives have died.

The celebrated Dr. Channing, of Boston, an eminent Unitarian preacher, political, theological, and abolition writer, died on the 2d inst. aged 63.

FROM THE OHIO STATE JOURNAL, SEPT. 30.

MR. CLAY AT DAYTON, OHIO.

The Great Dayton Convention.—Having just returned from Dayton, we have only time to say, before going to press, that language is inadequate to portray the sublime spectacle which was witnessed in that city yesterday—a spectacle far surpassing the most sanguine expectations, and as far surpassing any thing that distinguished the excited canvass for the presidency in 1840. As to the numbers present, the most candid, moderate, and competent judges unite in placing it, incredible as it may appear, in the vicinity of a HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS!

The Convention in the afternoon was addressed by Mr. Clay, in his most eloquent and impressive manner, for about an hour and a quarter. Mr. C. confined himself exclusively to topics of national concernment, and as far as heard by us, to the subjects of the currency, the protection of American Industry, and the adverse systems of policy pursued by the opponents of the Whig party.

Mr. Andrews, Member of Congress, spoke a short time, and Mr. Crittenden at greater length—the latter on the question of high and low wages, and the demoralizing tendencies of the latter.

Gov. Corwin spoke about fifteen minutes, when a furious shower of rain—which has become an auspicious omen to the Whig party—broke in upon the further proceeding of the grand body of the Convention.

Although vast numbers, perhaps fifty thousand of the people, left the city towards the close of the day, yet the town was filled with the vast fragments remaining, and during the evening thousands upon thousands were listening to the animated harangues of different eloquent speakers at three several places of meeting. When we left, at eight o'clock, Mr. Ewing was addressing an immense multitude which thronged the main street as far in each direction as his strong voice could be made to extend.

Never were the People in Western Ohio burning with such inextinguishable ardor and enthusiasm. We shall make a clean sweep west of the Scioto—not a wreck or relic will remain.

We learn from the Lexington Observer that Mr. Clay is to proceed from Dayton to Indianapolis, where, as well as at various other places in Indiana, extensive preparations for his reception and entertainment are in progress.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE OF OCT. 1.

THE MASS MEETING AT DAYTON.

100,000 *Freemen in Council!*

Start not reader! It is even so. On the 29th day of September, 1842, one hundred thousand freemen, banded together by common feeling, and resolved to labor for the common relief, met together at Dayton, to pledge anew their faith to each other and to their country!

What a multitude! What a cause, too, must that be which would bring so many together! What a deep conviction in the bosom of that gathered throng of the necessity of a fresher and bolder effort to save the state and nation from misrule and corruption! How must the people feel when, not from curiosity, not from any passing impulse, they quit their farms, and their workshops, to testify before the country, with a brotherhood energy and earnestness, in the cause of the country! This spirit is irresistible. Conquer it must and will.

A friend who was at Dayton has furnished us with the following particulars.

During Wednesday the people poured in like a flood. Delegations, large and small, were arriving, until late in the night, and indeed during the whole night. The committee had made ample arrangements; a large number of marshals were stationed at the outskirts of the town, and as the people came in, they were sent direct to quarters provided for them. The hospitality of the citizens of Dayton, including many of our opponents, was unbounded; the latch-string was out. On the evening of Wednesday large crowds were gathered, and listened to speeches from Col. Chambers of Muskingum, Galloway of Highland, C. M. Clay, W. Southgate of Kentuckey, Bebb of Butler, and Walker of our city.

But Thursday was the great day! And a day it was, such as I never saw before, and never expect to see again. Description would fail the most gifted pen here. Early the procession came thundering in; the tramp of the horses, the banners floating in the breeze; the emblems of the different trades, numerous and all borne aloft; the earnest countenances of men and women; the shout of the multitude; the multitude itself; who can picture forth the scene! Neither pen nor pencil, can do it. A man must have seen to realize it.

At 8 o'clock, when every street in the city was filled, and there seemed no resting place for any, the procession was formed; this occupied a long time; when done, the order march! was given, and in solid mass, we moved to welcome the great Statesman, Henry Clay, into the city. He was met near the city, and at 9½ o'clock, reached the neighborhood of the National Hotel. Here a beautiful sight was witnessed. One hundred and twenty-five children as the honest patriot approached, welcomed him with songs! Their sweet voices rang out in merry peals and the multitude responded to it with the heartiest enthusiasm. After this, Mr. Clay occupied a stand for some time, as the procession passed by, welcoming him to Ohio, and in return receiving his salutations.

When the procession had passed, Mr. Clay retired into the Hotel; Gov. Metcalf then appeared at the window, and delivered a speech—returning the thanks of Kentucky for the warm-hearted reception they had met with, and bidding all who loved the name of American to rally together in defence of American liberty and American labor. His effort was a happy one—at once eloquent and powerful.

It was now near noon. And it was proposed that the multitude should take a repast. For this purpose we adjourned to the market house—and here we found every thing we could desire. The inside of the market house was appropriated to the ladies; the outside to the men; and the good farmers of the neighborhood having killed of their best and fattest beeves. &c., we had enough for all and to spare.

This over, the crowd began pouring out of Main street to the speaking ground, and from 12 until 3 o'clock, that broad street was one mass of moving people. So thick were they, that it was difficult for a carriage to get along! All who could hear, now gathered round the speakers' stand; Mr. White of Indiana led off: Mr. Andrews of Kentucky, Mr. Ewing, Mr. Crittenden, Gov. Corwin, followed. Mr. Schenck then read resolutions prepared by the committee, nominating Henry Clay and John Davis for the Whig candidates for 1844.

At this time Mr. Clay was seen in the crowd, and, then as if there had been one voice only, the shout went forth, for the statesman of the nation; he answered it; and in a speech of two hours, plain, yet eloquent, he spoke, concealing no opinion, disguising no wish, the multitude all the while listening with eager attention, and breathless silence. And such a speech! It was the master effort of a master spirit.

The day was now fast waning. But not so with the spirit of the people. They had heard much; but they wished to hear more; and so the evening was devoted to speaking. Ewing, and others of our leading friends, spoke; and then we heard manly voices in stirring song, rousing up the patriotism of all. And so passed the day! Glad hearts were made gladder by sympathy, and universal good feeling encouraged and patriotism strengthened, and all this done, without excess, or violence, or accident. It was, you may rely upon it, a glorious day; an occasion of which we may feel proud, which we may talk about, and which must tell upon the whole West!

How is this?—The Madisonian, by authority, says:—"With a view to set this matter forever at rest, we distinctly declare that between the nomination and election of Mr. Tyler to the Vice Presidency, and during the intermediate session of Congress, Mr. Tyler declared that his views in respect to the constitutionality of a Bank were unchanged, and that if President he could never consent to approve a Bank charter while the Constitution remained unchanged. This declaration was open, frank and entirely unreserved. Words could not make his meaning plainer."

Mr. Webster says in his speech:

"At the special session of Congress the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Ewing, submitted to Congress a plan for a NATIONAL BANK, founded upon the idea of a large capital made up by private subscriptions and having the power to extend its branches all over the country. I need not advert to the circumstances of its presentation to Congress. It had received the approbation of the President and was concurred in by every member of the Cabinet."

Now in the first place, Mr. Tyler declares that he never would approve of a Bank Charter, and, in the second place, Mr. Tyler did approve of a Bank Charter.

We should like to see this beautiful peice of conscientious consistency explained.

Alex. Gaz.

The Philadelphia North American, in its comments on Mr. Webster's Speech, says—

On many points, we rejoice to find Mr. Webster just where he was on the 4th of April, 1841. On others, we regret to observe that he assumes a position where very few Whigs can stand beside him. He finds fault with the Massachusetts Whig Convention, which assembled last month, because one of its Resolutions pronounced a full and final separation of the Whig party from the President. Now, with all possible respect for Mr. Webster's sagacity, we venture to affirm that the line of this separation is as perfectly defined and as indelible as any party boundary which has ever existed in the history of this country. If John Tyler, who is opposed to a National Bank, opposed to a Distribution of the Land Fund, opposed to the limitation of the Presidential term to four years, opposed to restrictions upon the Veto power, opposed to curtailments of executive patronage, authority and right of removal from federal offices, opposed to Whig statesmen, Whig functionaries, Whig citizens, Whig presses; if this John Tyler be not separated fully and finally from the Whig party, who in the name of common sense, ever was, is now, or ever can be separated from it! The Massachusetts Convention uttered a simple truth in its Resolution. It declared a fact merely, which all the world knew perfectly well.

SALE of FURNITURE,
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY the 19th, at my Store on Hay street, will be sold a lot of handsome

FURNITURE, &c.

Belonging to a gentleman about to remove.

At the same time, a HOUSE and LOT, corner of Bow street and Cool Spring Alley.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
October 10, 1842. 23ts

MARRIED,

In Anson county, on the 4th instant, by Wm. S. Meachum, Esq., Mr. JOHN D. WILLIAMS to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. Rufus S. Liles.

DIED,

At the summer residence of her father, near Cheraw, on the night of the 26th ult., Mrs. HENRIETTA J., wife of Col. Jas. W. Blakeney, and daughter of Mr. Isaiah Du Bose.

On the 23d ultimo, near Fair Grove, Davidson County, Mrs. SARAH WILSON, consort of W. D. Wilson, aged 33 years.

In Anson county, on the 29th ultimo, in the 10th year of his age, ROBERT E. CHAMBERS, youngest son of Wilson Chambers.

In Cabarrus county, on the 22d ult., Dr. ALFRED W. CALDWELL, aged 28, son of Dr. David Caldwell of Greensborough.

In Rowan county, on the 1st inst., after an illness of but a few days, Mrs. ELENORA BROWN, relict of Michael Brown, in the 68th year of her age.

In Lexington, N. C., on the 19th ult., in the 27th year of his age, Mr. SAMUEL R. BREVARD, for several years past a member of the Presbyterian Church in that place. Also, on the 21st, in the 27th year of his age, Mr. PETER CONRAD, oldest son of Mr. Joseph Conrad.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends, and the community generally, that he is now receiving from the North his FALL and WINTER STOCK, consisting of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Cotton Bagging, Rope, Iron, Nails, Hollow Ware, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Collins' and Simmons' Axes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Best Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee and Tea, Powder and Shot, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Epsom and Glauber Salts, Crockery Ware, &c. &c.

Also,

A large and general assortment of CANDLES, kept constantly on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the MOULDING, and having spared no pains to improve the appearance as well as quality of his Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of patronage. W. McL. McKAY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 10, 1842. 23tf

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next Legislature to move the Public Buildings from Lawrenceville, in Montgomery County, and locate the same at or as near the centre of said County as a suitable place may be found.

September 28, 1842. 23-6w

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, to incorporate a Company to open and make navigable the run of Cholly Swamp, for boats, rafts, &c. of a moderate size, for a certain distance up said Swamp. W. H. BEATTY.

October 4, 1842. 23tf

ENGLISH TEACHER.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN of Virginia, who has had several years' experience in teaching the usual branches of a *liberal* English Education, and who can produce the highest testimonials of literary capacity and moral character, is desirous of obtaining a situation in some healthy and moral community in North Carolina. Communications, *post paid*, addressed to T. S. C., Ritchieville, Dinwiddie county, Va., will meet with prompt attention. A young gentleman, who is anxious to take charge of an Elementary School, can also be heard of by addressing as above.

October 1, 1842. 23-6w

NOTICE.

WAS committed to the Jail of this County, on Monday the 3d day of October, 1842, a runaway negro Woman slave, supposed to be about 21 or 22 years of age, of a very black complexion. She is 5 feet 4 inches in height, rather slender in her proportions, and one of the teeth in the left side of her upper jaw is missing. Her name is supposed to be JUDITH, though a very serious accident, which occurred soon after her apprehension, has rendered her unable to speak, and deprived us of the means of obtaining from her the usual information. The owner of the said Slave is requested to come forward, pay prison charges, and reclaim his property. JOHN A. ROWLAND,
Sheriff of Robeson County.

Lumberton, October 3, 1842. 23tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:
Notice to shew cause against Petition of

John Calloway of Ashe County, Carpenter, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

Jonathan Cook of Guilford County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant.

William Eller of Ashe County, Farmer, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st instant. By order of the Court.

H. H. POTTER,
Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.

The thorough-bred and superior Race Horse,

HER CLINE,

Will make his Fall Season at the Stage Stable, near Scotch Grove, three miles North of Laurel Hill. His terms are—$6 the single visit; $8 the Season, and $12 to insure a Mare to be in foal. In all cases where a Mare is exchanged or parted with, the person putting said Mare will be held responsible for the insurance money. An experienced Groom will be constantly in attendance. The utmost pains will be taken to prevent accidents, but no liability will be incurred.

HER CLINE is a beautiful blood bay, fifteen hands three inches high, of fine form and substance, and of the purest blood. The family from which he descended were all highly prized for the saddle, harness or turf. He is a sure foal getter, and his colts are fine and docile. His terms are made to correspond with the pressure of the times. Persons wishing to breed from pure Stock, can avail themselves of the privilege by sending their mares to Her Cline. His Proprietor designs standing him in Richmond and Robeson during the ensuing Spring Season,—of which due notice will be given.

PEDIGREE.

Her Cline was sired by Old Sir Archie, his dam by Gallatin. Gallatin was by the imported horse Bedford, his dam by the imported horse Knowsley, one of the best sons of Sir Peter Teazle by Highflier. Bedford was by Dungannon, one of the best sons of the English Eclipse; his dam, Fairy, by Highflier. Bedford sired the dams of Bertrand and Kosciusko. Gallatin was purchased when two years old by Col. Wm. Alston, of South Carolina, for four thousand dollars. The distinguished sire of Her Cline, Old Sir Archie, it is unnecessary to say any thing in praise of. He has left the best and most extensive stock of any horse, native or imported, that ever stood in the United States. Her Cline is the only son living of that celebrated horse Old Sir Archie. Her Cline has four crosses of old King Herod, two through his sire and two through Gallatin, the sire of his dam.

The foregoing is deemed sufficient to satisfy any gentleman of the purity of Her Cline's blood. He was one of the best three mile horses on the turf until withdrawn. His racing may be seen by referring to the Turf Register.

HUGH McLEAN.
Scotch Grove, Sept. 22, 1842. 23-4w

Fresh and Seasonable GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening, at their Old Stand, a large and general assortment of Seasonable Goods, consisting of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c. &c.,

All of which we are disposed to sell low for *Cash*, or to our prompt customers on the usual time.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1842. 18-10w

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a FRESH SUPPLY of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, Fashionable Hats, Hardware, &c.,

Which I am disposed to sell at reduced Prices.

H. LEETE,
North West corner of Market Square.

June 28, 1842. 8tf

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, my SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

15 HHDS. SUGAR,
60 bags COFFEE,
50 cases Fur and Wool Hats,
15 ditto Palm Leaf ditto,
10 ditto Bonnets,
15 ditto Cotton Cards,
75 kegs White Lead,
Indigo, Madder, Patent Medicines, &c.

Which will be sold at unusually low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

JOHN D. STARR.

Fayetteville, May 17, 1842. 2tf

Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Ibotson's & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,

Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.

April 5, 1842. 96tf

On hand,

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 ditto OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.

J. C. & G. B. A.

Locofoco Friction MATCHES.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen,—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Drugs, Medicines, and Dye Stuffs.

THE Subscriber has for sale, at the Auction Store opposite the Lafayette Hotel, the following articles:—

DYE STUFFS—Ground Logwood, Fustre, Cam Wood and Brazil Wood, Pink Saucers, Red and White Argol, Blue Nut Galls, Prussiate Potash, Lac Dye, Indigo, Madder, &c.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.—Balsam Copiava, Aqua Ammonia, Quinine, Blue Mass, Croton Oil, Cream Tartar, Tartar Emetic, Powdered Rhu, Powdered Liquorice Root, Liquorice Ball, Gum Arabic, Sugar Lead, Camphor, Seidlitz Powders, Squills, Powdered Cantharides, Ipecac, Opium, Calomel, Super Car. of Soda, Powdered Cubebs, Epsom Salts, assorted Phials. Also, Laudanum, Paregoric, with a general assortment of Essences. Above articles are all of good quality.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

May 31, 1842 4tf

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

CONSTANTLY for sale by
MICHAEL McGARY.

July 11, 1842. 10tf

LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.

October 18, 1841. 72tf

NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

OLD LINE.

To sail punctually every week during the year.

Brig LEONORA, Miller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

July 24, 1841. 60-tf.

NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration from the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Moore County, according to Law, on the Estate of Alex'r McDugald, dec'd, and having obtained an order of Court to that effect, I shall expose to public sale, on the 30th NOVEMBER, 1842, the following property, belonging to said estate, viz: Six likely young NEGROES, two of whom are first rate wagon makers, house carpenters, and painters. The others are two young men and two girls, of the age of 14 or 15 years, all under good character. 2 Barouches, neatly finished, and 2 Sulkeys. 6 road wagons, new and warranted good. Terms of sale of the above described property, Cash.

Also, the following property will be sold on a reasonable credit, viz: 3 new and first rate sets of blacksmith tools, a great variety of wagon makers' tools, carpenters' tools, implements for painting, &c. farming tools, one cotton gin, 7 head of horses, 3 mules, large and well broken, 100 head of hogs, all of the best breeds in North Carolina, a number of cows and sheep, and Household and Kitchen Furniture.

—ALSO—

200 acres of LAND on the Dry Fork, and 500 on the White Oak Creek, both tracts improved. Sale to take place at my residence—to commence at 10 o'clock.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24, 1842. 17-ts

N. B. All persons having claims against the Estate of Alexander McDugald, dec'd, will please present them within the time prescribed by Law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

DUGALD McDUGALD, *Adm'r.*

August 24

OLD STAND,

(LATE FOUNTAIN LAIN'S,)

Two doors West of the Bank of Cape Fear.

THE Subscriber has now on hand, and receiving per Henrietta Co's boats, a supply of

GROCERIES,

DRY GOODS, Hardware, Hollow-Ware, &c.,

Consisting in part of Liverpool Salt, in sack and bulk; Alum Salt; Sugar, Porto Rico and St. Croix; Coffee, Java, Laguira and Rio; Molasses; Loaf Sugar; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Tea; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Calicoes; Blankets; Iron; Nails; Trace Chains; Spades; Shovels; Collins' and Mason's Axes; Coffee Mills; Cotton Cards; Shot; Bar Lead. Also, Shoes, Crockery, Bagging, Rope and Twine, Domestic and foreign Liquors, which will be sold on reasonable terms for Cash or Country Produce.—Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine; and recollect, *no trade no charge*. As I do not sell on a credit, my time is not occupied by writing up books, and I am ready at any and all times to show Goods, or receive the money for them.

DANIEL JOHNSON.

September 20, 1842. 20tf

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

Notice to shew cause against Petition of Daniel Munroe of Cumberland County, for his discharge and certificate as Bankrupt, at Wilmington, on Monday the 31st day of October next. Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, August 16, 1842. 15-10w

ENTERTAINMENT.

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

Fayetteville, October 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank. E. S.

HOLBROOKS' BELLS,

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by JAMES MARTINE

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. All old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 59tf

Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.

January 18, 1842. 85tf

JAMES SUNDY,

Trimmer and Harness Maker,

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices,

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time.

Fayetteville, April 27, 1841. 47tf

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

OWEN HOUSTON,

Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,

TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

September 4, 1841. 66tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA.

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, A. D. 1842.

Neill Johnson *vs.* Margaret Johnson.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IN this case, it is Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the Defendant, Margaret Johnson, to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be holden at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the prayer of the petitioner will be heard, and judgment entered pro confesso against her.

Witness, Duncan G. McRae, Clerk, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1842.

D. G. McRAE, *C. S. C.*

September 2, 1842. 18-6w

NEW GOODS,

Uncommonly Cheap.

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Purchased at the late reduced prices, among which are—French Lawns and Prints, Ginghams, plain and figured Muslin, best black Silks, figured and plain ditto, some very superior dress Shawls and Capes, newest style London Straw Bonnets, common ditto, Calicoes, checked Muslin, Jaconet and Cambric, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, 3-4 to 6-4 brown and bleached Domestics, Spool Cotton and Sewing Silk, Tuck and Side Combs, with many other articles, forming the largest assortment in this State,—all of which are offered at reduced prices for Cash, or to punctual customers on time.

June 27, 1842. 8tf

FOR SALE.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
20 hhds. Brown SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
10 hhds. MOLASSES,
100 kegs Cut Nails,
15 tons Iron and Steel, assorted,
60 bags Rio Coffee,
10 bags Java ditto,
2 tons Pots, Ovens, Skillets, and Wagon Boxes,
75 kegs White Lead, } Ground in Oil.
20 kegs Black ditto, }
And an assortment of other Paints, and Putty,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging, Bale Rope, and Twine,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Window Glass,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 lbs. Seine Twine,
200 lbs. Chrome Green,
5 coils heavy Cordage,
10 bbls. Calcined Plaster,
10 casks Ground ditto,
Imperial and Hyson Tea, and an assortment of Spices,
6 half barrels Mackerel,
Madeira, Port, London P., Teneriffe, and low priced Wines,
1 cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

October 20, 1841. 72tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A SUPPLY just received.

E. J. HALE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE

AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS,

Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned, as Agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58-tf

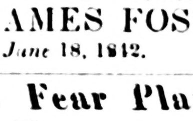
FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE.
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Teneriffe, Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed.

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 1, 1842. 87tf

MARBLE FACTORY,



BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1842. 7tf

A Cape Fear Plantation,

With the Turpentine and Timbered Land, for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, being desirous to remove his property to the South Western country, offers for Sale his REAL ESTATE in the county of Bladen, which consists of

2,000 ACRES OF CHOICE LAND,

Including one of the best Corn Plantations on the Cape Fear River, with between 200 and 300 acres cleared, and in a high state of cultivation. A large supply of prime Land to clear. About one half of the Land is River Survey;—the residue is Timbered Pine Land, as well suited to the Turpentine and Lumber business as any section of the State. The improvements are a fine set of MILLS, Saw and Grist, in complete operation;—a very good DWELLING, with its appurtenant out-houses, handsomely situated, and well supplied with the very best spring water. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and at a price suited to the hardness of the times. Any persons that may wish to purchase, are invited to examine the property while under the growing crop. Any communications addressed to me at Prospect Hall P. O. will be attended to.

JOHN SMITH.

June 22, 1842. 8-tf

PETERS' PILLS.

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will, and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One has been cured by PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on the "even, silent tenor of its way," curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous.

It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 12, 1841. 49-1Y

United States District Court of N. Carolina.

IN BANKRUPTCY:

NOTICE to shew cause against the Petitions of the following Petitioners, for their discharge and certificate as Bankrupts, at Wilmington, on Monday the 19th day of December next, to-wit:—

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Robert C. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
David Carver, Clerk.
Neill Johnson, Tavern Keeper.
John C. Latta, Clerk.
Patrick Dailey, Clerk.
Lewis S. Belden, Tanner and Currier.
Nathan Sikes, Shoemaker.
James Jenkins, Farmer.
William J. Anderson, Clerk.
Augustus J. Erambert, Wheel-wright.
Robert Wooten, Clerk.
Albert Torrence, late Merchant.
John M. Stedman, Clerk.
Charles A. McMillan, Clerk.
Charles N. Fennell, Clerk.
James B. Carver, Farmer.
Lizar Solomons, Carpenter.
John Averitt, Farmer,
Albert P. Hurt, Mechanic.
Jesse Gibson, Farmer.
James Cameron, Farmer.
James Price, Farmer.
SAMPSON COUNTY.
Salmon Strong, Physician.
John McKinnie, Farmer.
Joel Joyner, Jr., Farmer.
Duncan T. Patterson, Schoolmaster.
David Underwood, Farmer.
William Vann, Farmer.
Jacob Hollingsworth, Tailor.
Francis Westbrook, Farmer.
Furney Westbrook, Farmer.
George W. Jernigan, Farmer.
BLADEN COUNTY.
Dugald McMillan, Merchant.
John A. Russ, Merchant.
Josiah Russ, Farmer.
Evan Bevan, Merchant.
John W. Potter, Merchant.
ROBESON COUNTY.
Stephen Pledger, Farmer.
NEW HANOVER COUNTY.
Jonathan Barry, Commission Merchant.
Alfred Bryant, Commission Merchant.
Norborne Radcliffe, Mason.
Aaron P. Kline, Clerk.
MONTGOMERY COUNTY.
John Jordan, Merchant.
John Northcott, Farmer.
Walter A. Jordan, Farmer.
Hardy Morgan, Farmer.
Joel Lucas, Farmer,
Elijah Sugg, Farmer.
MOORE COUNTY.
Thomas Muse, Farmer.
Miles Muse, Farmer.
John Muse, Farmer.
A. McK. Sowell, Farmer.
Quimby Sowell, Farmer.
Carroll Brady, Farmer.
John Smith, Farmer.
Noah Brewer, Farmer.
George Hunsucker, Farmer.
James H. Muse, Farmer.
Mark Allen, Farmer.
Alfred Shields, Farmer.
John McNeill, Farmer.
Joseph G. Moore, Hatter.
Daniel Muse, Farmer.
John Phillips, Farmer.
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John F. C. Heitman, Schoolmaster.
Hardison Lapish, Saddler.
Emanuel Rikard, Brick Mason.
James R. Owen, Farmer.
Franklin Sullivan, Merchant.
Anderson Tow, Merchant.
John R. Owen, Farmer.
Christian Bringle, Farmer.
STOKES COUNTY.
Edmund Tucker, Farmer.
John B. Kingsbury, Carpenter.
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.
J. L. Terrell, Carpenter.
Martin Beam, Hatter.
Warner J. Hyder, Farmer.
Benjamin D. Hyder, Farmer.
DAVIE COUNTY.
Radford Foster, Farmer.
Berry Foster, Clerk.
Forest L. Powell, Farmer.
David Owen, Farmer.
Joel C. Pickler, Laborer.
James Cavender, Farmer.
Boon Frost, Shoemaker.
SURRY COUNTY.
John Harris, Farmer.
Francis P. Vest, Carpenter.
Thomas P. Coe, Carpenter.
Burgess Wood, Farmer.
Samuel Simmons, Laborer.
Martin Boles, Farmer.
Dabney Walker, Merchant.
Leonard L. Shugart, Farmer.
William Marsh, Tailor.
Anderson Whitaker, Tavern Keeper.
Cornelius Buchanan, Cabinet Maker.
Thomas B. Wright, late Merchant.
Armisted J. Simmons, Farmer.
Jehu Simmons, Farmer.
Nathan Simmons, Farmer.
John Jackson, Farmer.
Winston Somers, Physician.
William H. Harris, Farmer.
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Edward D. Jarrott.
CABARRUS COUNTY.
Abraham C. McRae.
John Benson, Shoemaker.
John A. Patterson, Carpenter.
Ishmael Williams, Mill-wright.
John M. Warmoth, Saddler.
ROWAN COUNTY.
Wade Phillips, Farmer.
David Wise, Farmer.
Samuel Reeves.
David Kerns, Schoolmaster.
James J. Long.
Frederick Mahaly.
James E. Pugh, Blacksmith.
William A. Lippard, Farmer.
William Howard.
Thomas Dickson, Tailor.
Samuel S. Brailey, Blacksmith.
Jordan Wise, Farmer.
David Houltshouser, Farmer.
Henry W. Watson, Farmer.
Addison J. Kelly, Farmer.
George M. Weant, Grocer.
Robert Brown, Grocer.
Thomas Sawyer, Blacksmith
A. C. McLelland, Painter.
BURKE COUNTY.
Menos H. Dawson.
Thomas Mitchell, Miner.
Albert G. Forney, late Merchant.
Thomas J. Forney, Merchant.
Henry Pressnell, Merchant.
William Powell, Shoemaker.
Marcus L. Forney, Farmer.
Peter B. Forney, Gold Miner
Joseph M. Walker, Laborer.
Oscar Willis, Miner.
Isaac N. Forney, Farmer.
James H. Forney, Miner.
John E. Bouchelle, Miner.
Charles C. P. Gaither, Farmer.
William C. Norwood, Mechanic.
William A. Graham, Physician.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Robert P. Johnson, Saddler.
Thomas Boyd, Farmer.
John R. Bolton, Coiner.
Darius Folsom, Tinner.
Andrew Montgomery, Saddler.
Andrew H. Porter, Tailor.
Hiram H. Raney, Cabinet Maker.
Jonas Rudesell, Blacksmith.
Robert B. Wallace, Farmer.
Henry W. Marks, Shoemaker.
Stephen W. Allen, Blacksmith.
Patrick J. Wilson, Farmer.
Jacob Lemly, Carpenter.
WILKES COUNTY.
Benjamin Duncan, Farmer.
IREDELL COUNTY.
Absalom Roby.
James L. Hughes.
Melver Redman, Merchant.
Alexander B. Moore, Chair Maker.
William L. Blalock, Farmer.
John A. Carter, Farmer.
Greenbury Holbrooks, Blacksmith.
William Condrey, Farmer.
Alexander Jones, Blacksmith.
John S. Nicholls, Farmer.
Samuel Albea, Late Merchant.
Elam G. Lewis, Coach Maker.
Michael Rickert, Mechanic.
John Moore, Farmer.
George W. Hase, Laborer.
John F. Irwin.
Isaac L. Ward.
STANLY COUNTY.
Abraham J. Schankle, Physician.
GUILFORD COUNTY
Jesse McCuistin, Merchant.
Robert Bell, Wagon Maker.
Martin Blalock, Farmer,
Samuel Bell, Blacksmith.
William H. Moring, Mechanic.
John Waggoner, Farmer.
James N. Ross, Farmer.
William P. Lindsay, Carriage Maker.
Jesse Needham, Merchant.
Reuben Ross, Mechanic.
John Clark, Teacher.
Lovick Lambeth, late Merchant.
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
William R. Strong, Tobacco Manufacturer.
Terrel Hopper, Blacksmith.
Charles R. Smith.
William H. Moore, Farmer.
Robert W. Moore, Farmer.
Lorenzo D. Sanders, Farmer.
Pendleton Jones, Inn Keeper.
John Price, Farmer.
John W. Smith, Farmer.
Jonathan S. Bostick, Farmer.
Alexander Price, Farmer.
LINCOLN COUNTY.
Hiram A. Lawrence, Carpenter.
Moses T. Abernathy, Iron Master.
T. M. Abernathy & J. E. Robeson, Merchants.
James C. Rudesell, Physician.
Charles Ward, Farmer.
Isaac Wycough, Wagon Maker.
CALDWELL COUNTY.
Richard Estes, Blacksmith.

Publication ordered.

H. POTTER, *D. J. U. S. N. C.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 24, 1842. 21-10w

NEW GOODS.

I AM now receiving my FALL and WINTER Stock, consisting of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Groceries, &c.

Of all kinds, such as Sugar, Coffee, Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Sole Leather, Cotton Bagging, (very heavy) 44 inches, Rope, Powder, Shot, Lead, Drugs and Medicines, Crockery and Glass Ware of all kinds, 1 doz. Rowland's best Mill Saws, and a great many other Goods, all of which will be sold very low. All wanting to buy will find it to their interest to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

H. BRANSON.

August 31, 1842. 17-8w

Turk's Island Salt, &c.

5,000 BUSHELS Turks Island SALT.
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico SUGAR,
12 boxes Stuart's CANDIES.

For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 2, 1842. 5-tf

GEO. D. HUBBARD,

Draper and Tailor,

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he intends to carry on the Business in all its branches, and does not hesitate to say that he can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him, on as reasonable terms as any other Establishment.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

All orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD,
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.

April 9, 1842. 97tf

GARDNER & McKETHAN,

Carriage Makers,

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, October 1, 1842.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

THE undersigned takes this method to return his sincere thanks to his friends, and the public generally, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him since he has been in Fayetteville, and trusts, by strict attention to business, still to merit public approbation.

Impressed with the truth that a "quick shilling is worth more than a slow pound," he has resolved to lower his prices to suit the times.

He will warrant all work done at his Establishment, as to the fit and make, as he employs none but first rate hands.

Persons from the country, who may wish to have their work done at home, can have it cut, with the same care and attention as if he made it up himself.

The Subscriber may be found at all times at his Store on Hay street, second door West of the Lafayette Hotel.

HENRY BAKER.

Fayetteville, May 25, 1842. 3-6m

N. B. On hand, a few articles of Ready-made CLOTHING, which I would be glad to dispose of low for Cash. H. B.

GRAY'S OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers; old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store, for sale at a reduced price.

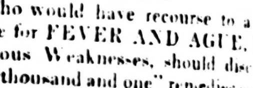
French Burr MILL STONES for Wheat, and COLOGNE STONES for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agents for the sale of the above MILL STONES in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, we would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to us at this place. We *warrant* the article to be genuine; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 6 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

February 10, 1842. 44-tf

Important to the Afflicted.

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

Opinions of the Press.—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

TO FAMILIES.

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

THOSE who would have recourse to a Family Medicine for FEVER AND AGUE, Dyspepsia, and Nervous Weaknesses, should discriminate between the "thousand and one" remedies constantly heralded forth to the public, (the same now as in all times past,) and that almost universally successful prescription called

ROWAND'S IMPROVED TONIC MIXTURE.

A few remarks will serve to illustrate the difference. In the first place, the operation of the Tonic Mixture in the cure of Fever and Ague is upon entirely new and peculiar, yet safer principles. 2ndly. It not only promptly arrests the course of the chills when punctually and perseveringly used, but it soon restores the wonted functions of the general system to a perfectly healthy state; when relapses are no more liable to ensue than an attack of the disease in one who has never had it before. Thirdly: The system, during the administration of the Improved Tonic Mixture, springs up at once under its benign influence, and gives forth an earnest of returning health and vigour. Fourthly: Producing more or less effect on the bowels, the cause of the disease passes off in the way most strongly indicated by nature. Fifthly: Its effects on the system are uniformly mild and safe, as well as efficient, and it is as well adapted to the feeblest infant, simply by a modification of the dose, as to the most vigorous adult. Many other considerations, of the utmost importance to the anxious parents and invalids, might be enumerated here, but the above are a few of the points of contrast, in comparison with the remedies generally resorted to in professional and family practice, from which a proper judgment may be formed in selecting the remedy.

N. B. With a view to re-establish entire confidence in the efficiency of the "Rowand's Improved Tonic Mixture," to effect a lasting cure of Fever and Ague, the Proprietor restores the original guarantee, viz: The money shall be returned in every case wherein the remedy has been punctually used without producing the desired effect.

Address DR. JOHN R. ROWAND,
No. 28 *North Second Street, Philadelphia.*

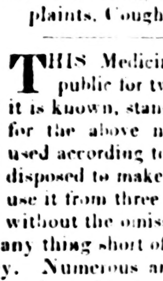
Sept. 1, 1842. 18-3m

☞ A Fresh supply just received and for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.



THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearances, were on the verge of the grave. In many cases when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

November 8, 1841. 75tf